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THE
MEDALLIC
HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND
TO THE REVOLUTION.

WITH FORTY PLATES.

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THE
MEDALLION
HISTORY
OF
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WITH FORTY PLATES

BY
JOHN HALLAM, ESQ.
OF THE BARR

P R E F A C E.

THIS Work is the first which lays before the Reader a complete series of English Medals down to the Revolution. Mr. Evelyn, in his NUMISMATA, published many English Medals, and about the middle of this century Mr. Perry engraved some plates of them; but Mr. Snelling's plates greatly exceeded all former attempts in this way.

The Publishers of the present Work have improved upon Mr. Snelling's plan, in supplying his deficiencies, and giving a description with the plates. Their expence has been considerable, and the fruit of it is now submitted to the Public.

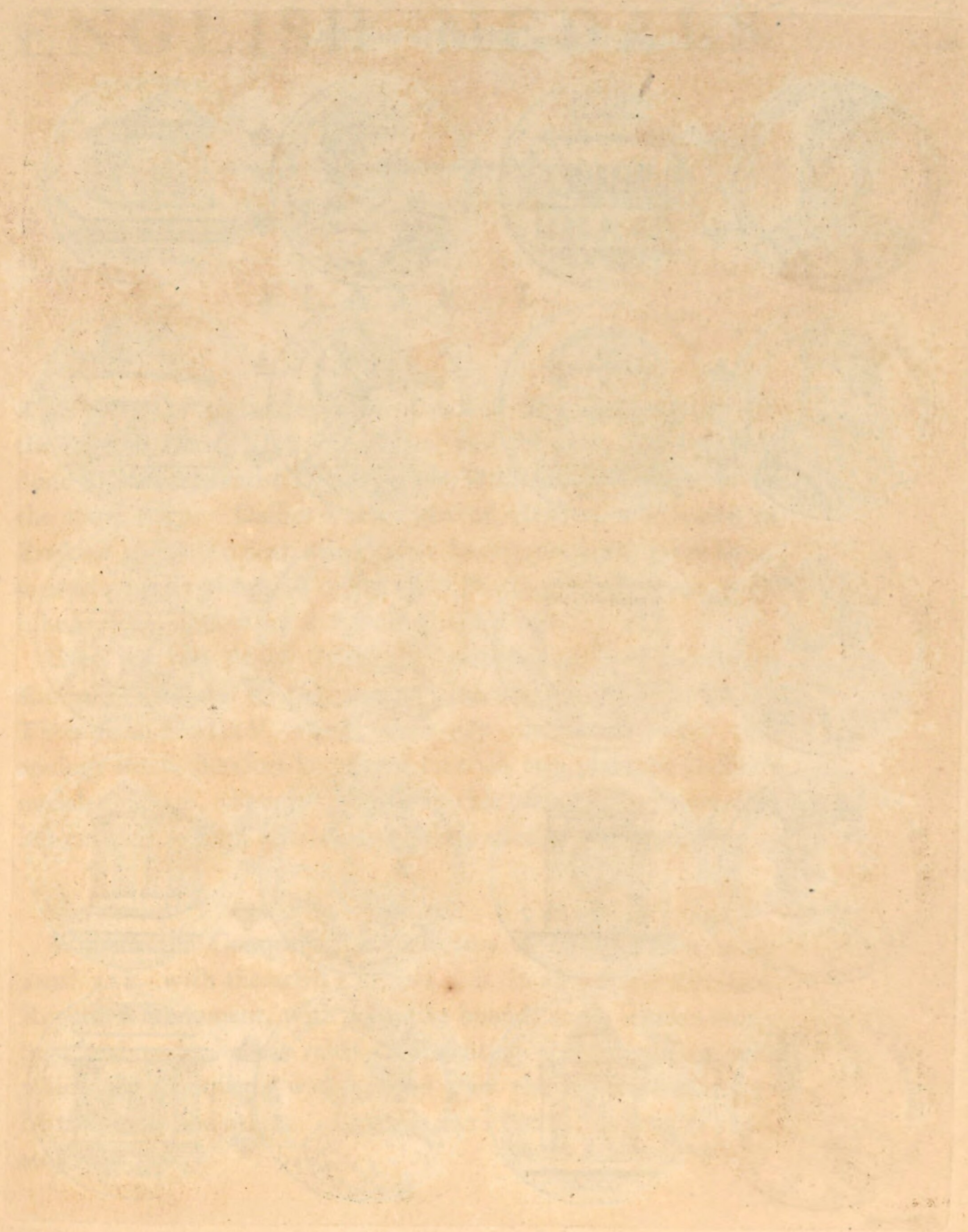
Mr. Snelling's Collection, though meritorious, was so incomplete, that more than a third of the plates now appear for the first time, and in those some of the most rare and curious Medals are contained.

If

If we except the Medals of the Popes, this Collection may boast of being the first genuine and complete one of its kind. Notwithstanding the eminence of France in books of science must be acknowledged, yet that country has as yet only the fabulous and imaginary Works of De Bie and Typotius, and a few detached plates by Le Clerc. Germany, Spain, and the other countries of Europe*, have no Collection of this kind, though all must allow that its importance to the history and arts of a country ought to render it a national object every where.

The Publishers beg leave to acknowledge, with gratitude, the liberality of that eminent Medallist Dr. COMBE in favour of this Work. To his capital Collection of Prints and Drawings of English Medals they are entirely indebted for many of the curious articles here published. To him they also owe several explanations in the description.

* The Medallic History of the United Provinces begins at so late a period, that it hardly deserves to form an exception.





ENGLISH MEDALS.

PLATE I.

AS there are no cotemporary Medals of English Sovereigns till the reign of Henry VIII., this Plate, and the next, contain those done by the celebrated Daffier, from William the Conqueror to the above reign. Daffier was a native of Geneva, who came to England about the year 1740, after having acquired great reputation by his set of medals of the chief Protestant Reformers, published 1725, and other fine works in this line.

Even in the Papal series, the earliest and best in modern Europe, there are no cotemporary medals till Paul II. 1464. Those from Martin V. 1417, were only executed in 1655. No apology needs therefore be offered for these two plates of Daffier's medals; which, though common in this country, are nevertheless entitled to high esteem, from their excellent execution.

No. I.

William the Conqueror, GULIELMUS I. CONQUÆSTOR D. G. ANG. REX. with the artist's initials J. D. in an adverse direction. Reverse a monument, with a captive bound, and a woman weeping; and under, a bas relief, representing the submission with which the Conqueror was received after the battle of Hastings, by the clergy and others. Exergue NATUS 1023, coronatus 1066, MORTUUS 1087.

B

It

It needs hardly be remarked that the portraits, in this first plate, are little to be depended on. Indeed, till the thirteenth century, the rudeness of art makes the accuracy of even such portraits as are found cut on stone, or painted in illuminated MSS. dubious. But many curious works, published since Daffier did these medals, as Vertue's and Strutt's Plates, Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities, &c. would enable any good medallic artist to furnish us with a more accurate set of the early monarchs.

2.

William II. GULIELMUS II. D. G. ANGLIÆ REX. Reverse an unmeaning tomb: NATUS 1060, CORONATUS 1087, MORTUUS 1100.

3.

Henry I. HENRICUS I. D. G. ANGLIÆ REX. Reverse a monument, with a relievo representing the Archbishop Anselm, and the bishops, taking the oath of allegiance, after having in vain struggled to raise the ecclesiastic, on the ruins of regal, power.

4.

Stephen. STEPHANUS D. G. ANGLIÆ REX. Reverse a monument, with two relievos; one representing a battle, the other Matilda, Stephen's queen, entreating of the Empress Matilda the liberty of her husband. NATUS 1105, CORONATUS 1135, MORTUUS 1154.

5.

Henry II. HENRICUS II. D. G. ANG. ET HIB. REX. Reverse a monument, with a small relievo, implying the king's contrition for Becket's murder; and beneath a warrior, sitting on trophies, with a victory in one hand, and the other reclining on the shield of England, insinuating the military fame of this monarch, the most powerful in Europe at the time. NATUS 1133, CORONAT. 1155, MORT. 1189.

6. Richard

6.

Richard I. RICHARDUS I. D. G. ANG. HIB. ET CYPRI REX. Reverse a monument, surmounted by a victory, with a relieve of a lion tearing some other animal, in allusion to the king's name of Cœur de Lion. NAT. 1157, COR. 1189, MORT. 1199.

7.

John. IOANNES D. G. ANG. ET HIB. REX. Reverse a monument, the king receiving his crown from the Pope's legate, beneath is the papal tiara in thunder. NAT. 1166, COR. 1199, MORT. 1216.

8.

Henry III. HENRICUS III. D. G. ANG. ET HIB. REX. Reverse an unmeaning temple, or tomb: NAT. 1206, COR. 1216, MORT. 1272.

9.

Edward I. EDOUARD I. D. G. ANG. ET HIB. REX. Reverse a temple, with Minerva, implying his warlike skill, and two other statues, one of which alludes, or ought to allude, to his legislative fame. NAT. 1230, COR. 1272, MORT. 1307.

10.

Edward II. EDOUARD II. D. G. ANG. ET HIB. REX. Reverse a monument, representing the tragical death of this king. NAT. 1284, COR. 1307, MORT. 1327.

P L A T E II.

I.

EDWARD III. EDOUARD III. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX.
Reverse the temple of Mars. NAT. 1312, COR. 1327, MORT.
1377.

2.

Richard II. RICHARDUS II. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX.
Reverse a monument, with the king in chains, his crown and
scepter lying at his feet, in allusion to the captivity of this un-
happy prince. NAT. 1366, COR. 1377, MORT. 1399.

3.

Henry IV. HENRICUS IV. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX. Re-
verse a monument, surmounted by Death lying amid trophies;
and a relievo, representing, as would seem, the king's cruelty to
the adherents of the house of York, whom his soldiers are mas-
sacring, at his command, after submission. NATUS 1366, CO-
RONAT. 1399, MORT. 1413.

4.

Henry V. HENRICUS V. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX. Re-
verse a monument, surmounted with the king lying among tro-
phies, and crowned by victory. NATUS 1388, CORONAT. 1413,
MORT. 1422.

5.

Henry VI. HENRICUS VI. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX. Re-
verse a monument, Time holding a crown in one hand, and rosa-
ries in the other, alluding to the sanctity of this pious monarch.
NAT. 1421, COR. 1422, MORT. 1471.

6. Edward



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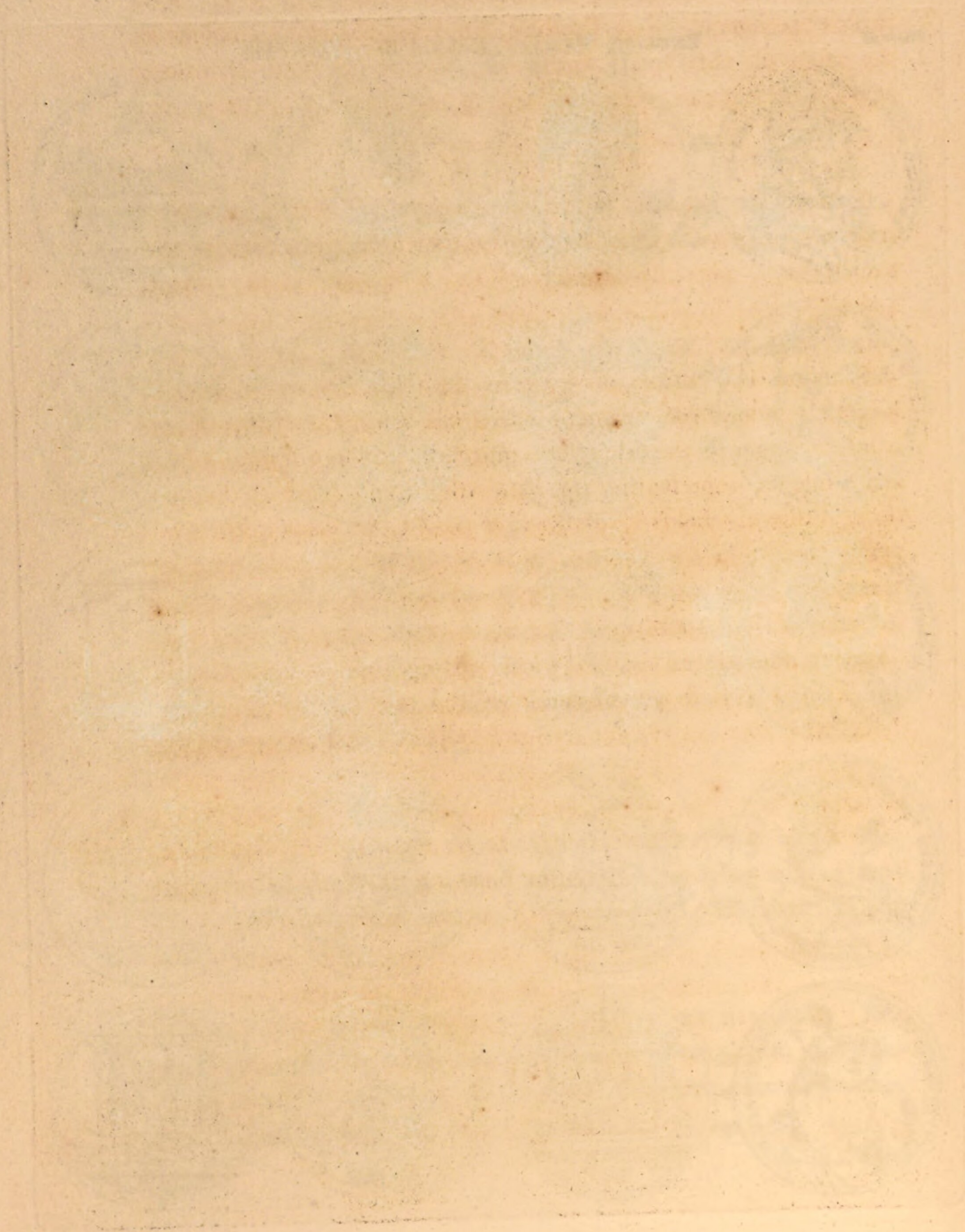
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ries in the other, alluding to the sanctity of this pious monarch.
NAT. 1421, COR. 1422, MORT. 1471.

6. Edward





6.

Edward IV. EDOUARD IV. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX. Reverse a monument, with Fortune, implying the many changes in the reign of this king, enthroned, dethroned, and enthroned again. NAT. 1441, COR. 20 JUN. 1461, MORT. 9 APRIL. 1483.

7.

Edward V. EDOUARD V. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX. Reverse a monument, with a relievo representing the death of the puerile king, and his brother. NAT. 8 OCTOB. 1470, MORT. 1483.

8.

Richard III. RICHARDUS III. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX. Reverse a monument, surmounted with a Fury, the crown in one hand, a dagger in the other, two murdered children lying by her: and a relievo, representing the king's flight and death at the battle of Bosworth field. CORONAT. 6 JUL. 1483, MORT. 22 AUG. 1485.

9.

Henry VII. HENRICUS VII. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX. Reverse a monument, with the king sitting amid Justice, Truth, and Plenty; and above the union of the two roses of York and Lancaster: NAT. 1457, COR. 30 OCT. 1485, M. 22 APRIL. 1509.

10.

Henry VIII. HENRICUS VIII. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX. Reverse a monument, Hercules breaking the ensigns of papal power. NAT. 1491, COR. 24 JUN. 1509, MORT. 28 JAN. 1547.

P L A T E I I I .

I.

A COUNTER of Edward III. struck in France. Obverse the king with a sword in one hand, and a shield with the arms of France and England in the other; EDWARDUS REX REGNAT, "King Edward reigns." Obverse the English leopard, and fleur de lis, alternate; GARDEROBE REGIS, "For the king's wardrobe." This curious piece is in the cabinet of the late Dr. Hunter.

2.

Of William of Wickham, the celebrated bishop of Winchester. He was employed in the highest trusts by Edward III. Made Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor 1367, and died 1404, aged 80. It is unnecessary to detail anecdotes here of persons whose lives may be found in common books. Reverse Minerva giving a palm to a student. This medal was struck as a prize at Winchester school.

3.

Of John Wiclef, a Reformer, being one of Daffier's set of medals of the Reformers.

4.

A counter, struck in France, in the reign of Henry VI. Obverse the arms of Strangeways, JEHAN STANGAWE ESCUIER, "John Strangeways, Esquire." Reverse the arms of France and England, TRESORIER DE NORMANDIE, "Treasurer of Normandy."

5. The

ENGLISH MEDALS.



The first cotemporary English medal. It is of Sir John Kendal, Turcopolier, or General of the Cavalry, of the order of Rhodes, now of Malta. This office, being annexed to that of Grand Prior of England, was generally held by Englishmen; and there are fine medals of Sir Richard Shelly, the last English Grand Prior, the Reformation annihilating that dignity. Obverse head, IO. KENDAL RHODI TVRCVPELLERIVS, "John Kendal, Turcopolier of Rhodes." Reverse the arms of Kendal, TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TVRCHORVM MCCCCLXXX, "In the time of the siege by the Turks, 1480."

On the 23d day of May, 1480, Pierre d'Aubuffon being Grand Master, the Pacha Misach Palæologus, a Christian renegado, laid siege to Rhodes, with a fleet of 160 vessels, and a land army of 100,000 men. This siege, one of the most memorable, was pushed, and sustained, with all the valour and art imaginable. The fortifications were quite dismantled by the Turkish artillery: and the knights defended themselves on the ruins of the ramparts; many being slain, and the Grand Master receiving five wounds. In spite of all these advantages, the Turks were put to flight, and forced to reembark on the 19th of August, leaving 9,000 dead, and carrying off 15,000 wounded. Such was the issue of this famous siege, which lasted 89 days. If I mistake not, there is a particular narrative of this siege, written and published soon after, in which it is likely that the actions of Kendal may occur.

This medal, which is evidently done in Italy at the time, as the reader may perceive by comparing its fabric with the early Italian medals, in the *Musæum Mazzucbellianum*, is cast, not struck. It was found in Knareborough forest, in the beginning of this century; and passed into the Musæum of Mr. Thoresby, who published it in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*. It is now in the Devonshire collection.

6.

A small medal of Henry VIII. without reverse, HENRIC. 8.
AGLI. REX.

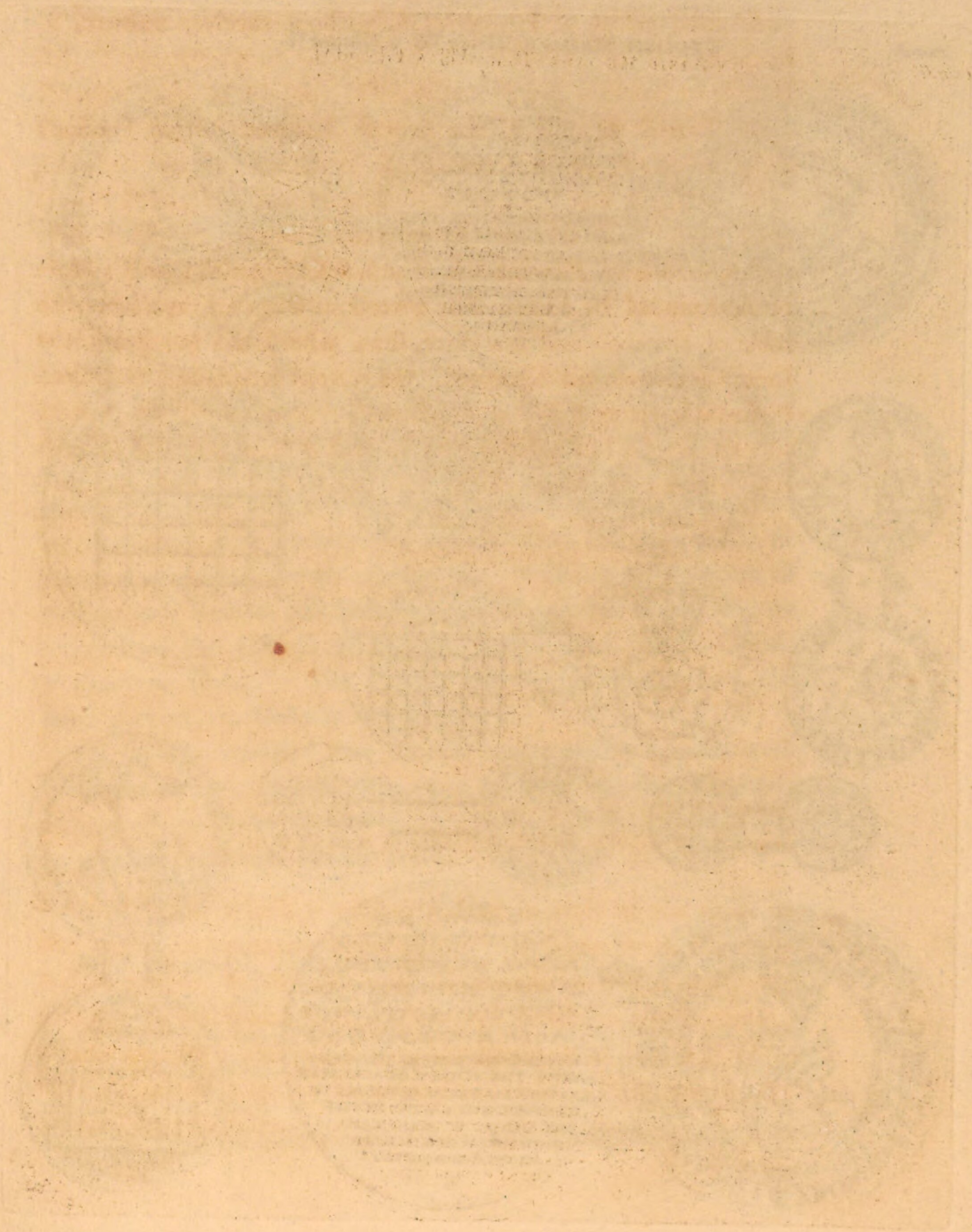
7.

Of Patrick Hamilton, the Scottish Reformer, from Daffier's
set of medals of the Reformers.

8, 9, 10.

Are medals of Edward VI. struck for badges at Christ's Hof-
pital, founded by him. The reverse of No. 10 represents the
fable of the man and his three sons, who could not break the
sheaf of arrows till separated, VIS UNITA FORTIOR, "United
" force is stronger."

PLATE





P L A T E IV.

WE now come to the cotemporary medals of the several reigns.

H E N R Y VIII.

I.

The gold medal struck in 1545. Ten years before this date Henry annihilated the papal power in England, and assumed the title of Supreme Head of the English Church. This curious medal bears the king's head; HENRICUS OCTA. ANGLIÆ FRANCI. ET HIB. REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR, ET IN TERR. ECCLE. ANGLI. ET HIBE. SUB CHRIST. CAPUT SUPREMUM. "Henry VIII. King of
" England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and on
" earth of the Church of England and Ireland, under Christ,
" Supreme Head." The reverse has two inscriptions of the same purport, in Hebrew and Greek.

Mr. Evelyn remarks, that in this medal Henry appears with his usual bonnet, furred gown, and invaluable collar of rubies, during the civil commotions under Charles I. disposed of abroad, to procure the Royal Family bread.

2.

A silver medal, first published by Luckius in his *Sylloge, Argent. 1620, fol. p. 26*, and by him said to have been struck in 1513, when Maximilian the Emperor fought under the banners of Henry VIII. and Tournay was taken. This seems impossible; for Henry is called REX HIBERNIÆ on this medal, a style unknown till after 1540. But as this piece was confessedly

C

done

done abroad, perhaps this error may proceed from the artist, who, for brevity, altered the usual style of *Dominus Hiberniæ*. However, the medals of this impression, now to be found, are generally regarded as forgeries taken from the plate of Luckius. It bears the king's name and titles: and on the reverse a portcullis, one of the badges or devices of the House of Tudor, as the dragon and greyhound were others; with the legend *SECURITAS ALTERA*, "Another security." It may well be suspected that this medal was struck by some Protestant state in Germany, after Henry had quarrelled with Rome; and that the legend implies him to be a farther security to the Protestant faith.

3.

This small medal ought to have stood first in this plate, as from the youth of the king's countenance, upon its obverse, it must have been struck in an early period of his reign. It has the king half length, with globe and sword, and his usual titles. Reverse a lion with the globe in his paw, *PARCERE SVBIECTIS ET DEBELLARE SVPERBOS*, "To spare the submissive, and vanquish the proud."

4.

Struck about 1546. The king half length, with sword and globe. Reverse the arms of France and England, supported on one side by the English lion, and on the other by the dragon of Tudor; *ANGLICE ET HIBERNICE ECCLESIE SVPREMV M CAPVT*, "Of the English and Irish Church Supreme Head."

E D W A R D VI.

5.

The double rose of York and Lancaster was adopted as a badge by Henry VII. and appears with the portcullis of Tudor in his chapel, Westminster Abbey; but this medal seems rather to belong to Edward VI. than to Henry VIII. It bears the rose crowned,

crowned, RUTILANS ROSA SINE SPINA, "A splendid rose without
"a thorn." Reverse the portcullis crowned, SECURITAS AL-
TERA.

6.

This piece is surely of Elizabeth, and milled. E. D. G. ROSA
SINE SPINA, "Elizabeth (or Edward) by the grace of God. A
"rose without a thorn." Reverse the cross of England in a
shield, TURRIS LONDINENSIS, "The tower of London."

7.

The rose crowned, EDWARD VI. REX ANG. FRANC. HIBER. ETC.
Reverse this inscription, INSIGNIA POTENTISSIMI REGIS ANGLIÆ,
1547, "The badge of the most potent King of England, 1547."
This piece was apparently issued on this king's coronation.

8.

The large coronation medal of Edward VI. being the first co-
ronation medal of England. On the obverse appears the king
half length, with sword and globe, EDWARDVS VI. D. G. ANG.
FR. ET HI. REX FIDEI DEFENS. ET IN TERRIS ANG. ET HIB. ECCLE.
CAPVT SVPREMV. CORONATVS EST M.D.XLVI. XX. FEBRVA. ETATIS
DECIMO, "Edward VI. by the grace of God of England, France,
"and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; and on earth of
"the English and Irish Church Supreme Head; was crowned
"on the 20th of February, 1546*, in the tenth year of his
"age." The reverse has a Hebrew and a Greek inscription, of
the same purport; with *Lambith* in small letters: the name of
the artist?

9.

Daffier's medal of Edward VI. Reverse a child strangling a
dragon, implying Edward's enmity against popery, NAT. 12
OCTOB. 1537, COR. 20 FEBR. 1547, M. 6 IUL. 1553.

* The year then began the 25th of March.

P L A T E V.

P H I L I P A N D M A R Y.

1.

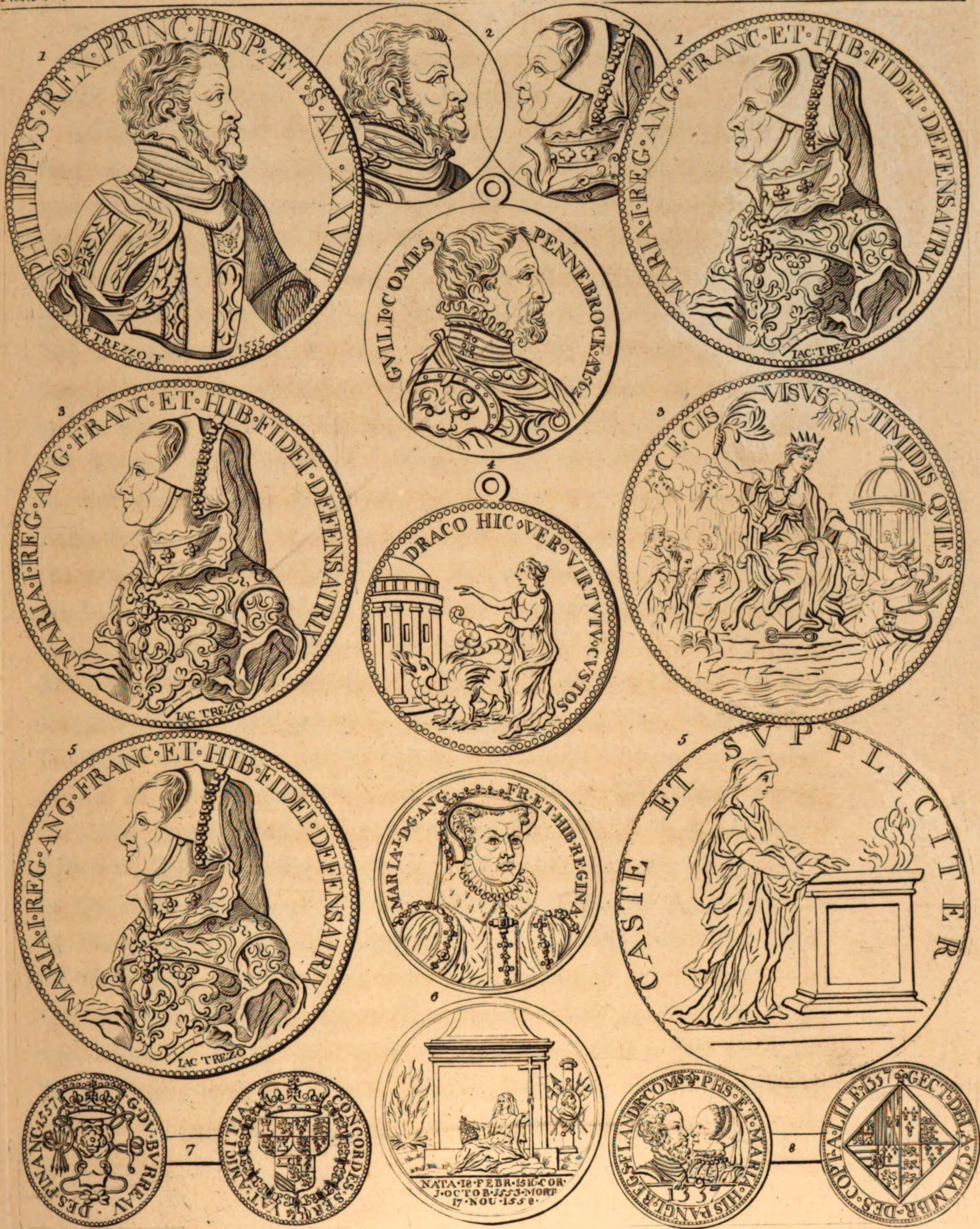
THE large silver medal of Philip and Mary. Obverse the head of Philip, PHILIPPVS REX, PRINC. HISP. *Ætatis suæ* AN. XXVIII. "Philip the King (of England) Prince of Spain, of his age the 28th year." Reverse Mary smiling with all the charms of ugliness, MARIA I. REG. ANG. FRANC. ET HIB. FIDEI DEFENSATRIX, "Mary I. Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith." The addition of 1. is singular. This medal is done by Trezo, an Italian; and is of the boldest relief, and finest workmanship.

2.

Is only struck from the dye of No. 1, before the letters were added, and upon so small a piece of metal as to give only the heads.

3.

The obverse is struck from the reverse dye of No. 1. On the reverse Mary is represented crowned, sitting on a rock; in her left hand she holds a torch, with which she sets fire to the arms of the rebels: with her right hand she extends a branch of palm and laurel to such as have returned to their duty; whilst Heaven seems to pour forth destruction on such as remain obstinate and intractable. This medal seems to have reference to the confederacy that was entered into, against her marriage with Philip, by the Duke of Suffolk, Lord Thomas and Lord John Grey, and others; or rather in general to her enmity to Protestantism and protection



protection of the Papists. Legend CECIS VISVS, TIMIDIS QVIES,
 “Sight to the blind, rest to the fearful.”

4.

Is of William Earl of Pembroke, improperly put into the midst of the medals of Philip and Mary.

William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, son of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyar, was Squire of the Body to King Henry VIII. and afterwards Chamberlain. He was made Receiver General of the King's revenues in South Wales during life; and in the 28th of Henry VIII., in consideration of his services, had an annuity granted him of 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in the 35th of Henry VIII. he had a grant to himself, and Anne his wife, of the house and site of the late monastery of Wilton, in the county of Wilts, and of divers lands in that county, Southampton, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Henry VIII. left him Executor to his last will, with a legacy of 300*l.*, and appointed him Counsellor to his son Edward, in whose reign he was made Knight of the Garter, Master of the Horse, Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and Earl of Pembroke. In this reign he suppressed several insurrections in Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall. Under Queen Mary he commanded the forces against Wyatt, was General of the English army at St. Quintin's, Lord President of Wales, and twice Governor of Calais. Under Queen Elizabeth he was made Great Master of the Household; but lost her favour for a time, being the chief promoter of the intended marriage of the Duke of Norfolk with Mary Queen of Scots. He married Anne Parr, sister to Catherine Parr and the Marquis of Northampton, by whom he had two sons and one daughter; but this wife died the 28th of February, 1551; after which he married the daughter of George Earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had no children, and who outlived him. He died at Hampton Court the 17th of March, 1569-70, ætat. 63. The reverse doth not seem to have relation to any particular part of the Earl's life, but only as a compliment

compliment to him, who is implied under the figure of a dragon, which is the family crest; and though it is always represented as a devourer of virgins and the innocent, yet "*Draco hic, verus virtutum custos.*" He was buried with such magnificence, that the mourning given away at his funeral cost 2000*l.*

5.

Another large medal of Mary. The obverse is from the same dye as Nos. 1, 2, 3. The reverse represents a vestal keeping up the sacred fire, *CASTE ET SVPPLICITER*, "Chastely and sup-
"pliantly."

6.

Daffier's medal of Mary. The reverse has the Catholic Religion fitting; upon one side the fire for heretics, on the other a trophy with the bust of Philip of Spain.

7.

Is a jetton: obverse the rose of England crowned, *G. DV BUREAV DES FINANCES, 1557*, "A jetton of the bar of finances," implying its being struck for the treasury. Reverse arms of Castille, England, and Arragon: *CONCORDES SERVAT AMICITIA*, "Friendship preserves those who are at concord."

8.

A Flemish jetton of Philip and Mary. Obverse their heads, *PHS. ET MARIA HISP. ANGL. REGS. FLANDR. COMS.* "Philip and Mary, of Spain and England Kings, of Flanders Earls." Reverse their arms, *TECT. DE LA CHAMBR. DES COPT. A LILE, 1557.* "A jetton, or getton, of the chamber of accounts at Lifle."

ENGLISH MEDALS.



P L A T E VI.

I, 3.

THE head of Philip, PHILIPPVS D. G. HISP. ET ANGLIÆ REX,
 “ Philip, by the grace of God, King of Spain and England.”
 Reverse a pelican and her young, PRO LEGE REGE ET GREGE,
 “ For the law, king, and people.” Probably struck in compli-
 ment to the King and Queen, and the Earl of Huntingdon and
 his party, who opposed the Duke of Suffolk; intimating that
 they would shed their blood for the law, king, and people.

2.

The head of Philip, with the same titles. Reverse a small
 head of St. Quintin, s. QVINTINVS MARTYR; and a Dutch in-
 scription narrating the battle of St. Quintin, won by Philip
 against the French King, 1557.

4.

The head of Philip, with the same titles. Reverse Bellerophon
 encountering a chimera, HINC VIGILO, “ Hence I am vigilant,”
 1556. This perhaps alludes to the conspiracy of the Duke of
 Suffolk, and others, against Philip’s marriage with Mary.

5.

A small medal of Philip. His head, PHILIPP. ANG. FR. NEAP.
 PR. HI. “ Philip, King of England, France, and Naples, Prince
 “ of Spain.” Reverse FIDEI DEFENSOR, “ Defender of the
 “ Faith,” in a laurel wreath. Philip married Mary in 1554,
 and was not King of Spain till 1556.

6. The

6.

The Papal medal upon Mary's restoring the Roman-catholic religion in England. The head of Pope Julius III. JVLIVS TERTIVS PONT. MAX. A. V. "Julius III. Chief Priest, in the fifth year of his pontificate." Reverse the Pope raising England, who kneels before him: behind the Pope are Philip and Mary; and on the other side Cardinal Pole, with another personage: ANGLIA RESVRGES VT NVNC NOVISSIMO DIE, "England mayst thou rise again as now on the last day."

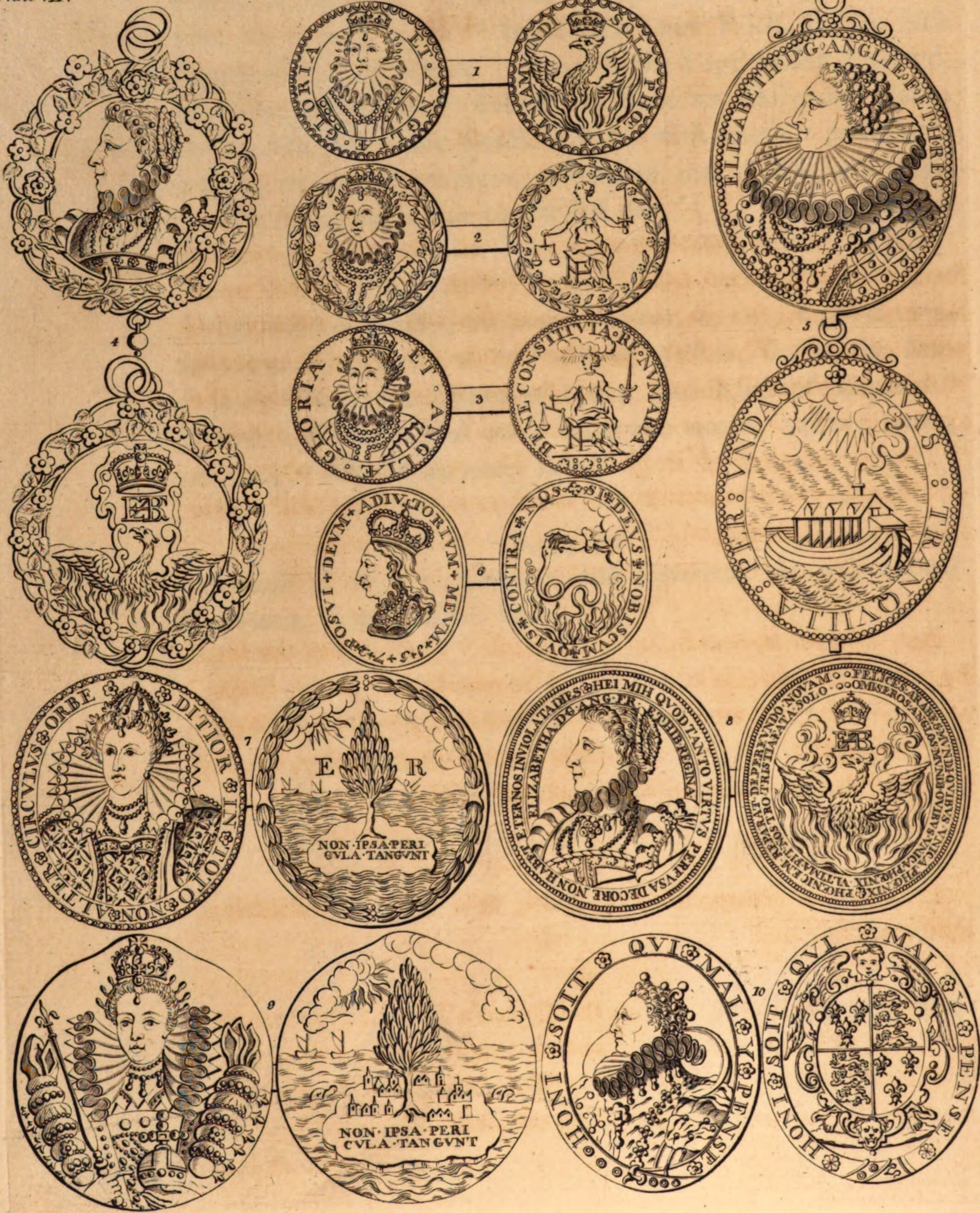
7.

The head of Philip, PHILIPPVS AVSTR. CAROL. V. CAES. FIL. PRINC. HISP. ET ANGL. R. "Philip of Austria, son of the Emperor Charles V. Prince of Spain, and King of England." Reverse a fountain, and many using the waters, VIRTVS NVNQ DEFICIT, "The virtue never fails."

8, 9, 10.

Medals of Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer, the well-known Reformers, from Daffier's set.

P L A T E



P L A T E VII.

E L I Z A B E T H.

1.

THIS and the two following are small, but pretty, medals, struck, as would seem from the youth of the countenance, upon her first coming to the throne, when she was only twenty-five years of age. The first bears her head, GLORIA ET. ANGELÆ, "And England's glory." An abrupt legend! Perhaps the artist uses E for Æ, as not uncommon, and we should read *ETerna*, "The eternal glory of England." The reverse has a phoenix in the flames, SOLA PHOENIX OMNIA MVNDI, a legend still worse chosen than the other.

2, 3.

Are only variations of the same medal. The last has the same legend on the obverse as No. 1. The reverse has Justice sitting, BENE CONSTITVTÆ RE NUMARIA, "The coinage well established." This refers to the restoration of the coinage to its purity, effected by this Princess in the beginning of her reign.

4.

Is rather an ornament to be worn, as a mark of distinction, than a medal.

5.

Is also an ornament. It has the Queen's head and titles. Reverse the ark in the flood, SEVAS TRANQUILLA PER VNDAS, "Calm amid the fierce waves." This was probably given as a mark of favour to distinguished sea officers.

D

6. A small

6.

A small oval medal. The Queen's head, POSVI DEVM ADIV-
TORIVM MEVM, 1572, "I regard God as my help." Reverse a
hand shaking a serpent into the fire, alluding to St. Paul in the
Acts of the Apostles, SI DEVS NOBISCVM QVIS CONTRA NOS, "If
" God be for us, who shall be against us?"

7, 9.

Are only variations of the same medal. The Queen's head,
DITIOR IN TOTO NON ALTER CIRCVLVS ORBE, "There is not a
" richer circle in the whole world:" alluding to the beauty, or
to the gems, of the Queen. But the piece is an oval, not a
circle. Reverse a laurel flourishing in an island, with this
inscription, NON IPSA PERICVLA TANGVNT, "Dangers themselves
" cannot affect."

8.

Is a variation of No. 4, from an ornament to a medal. The
Queen's head, and titles, with this additional legend;

HEI MIHI QVOD TANTO VIRTVS PERFVSA DECORE
NON HABET ETERNOS INVIOLENTA DIES.

"Alas! why does not Virtue, endued with such beauty, unvio-
" lated enjoy eternal days?" Reverse the phoenix, with the
Queen's monogram, and another poetical legend:

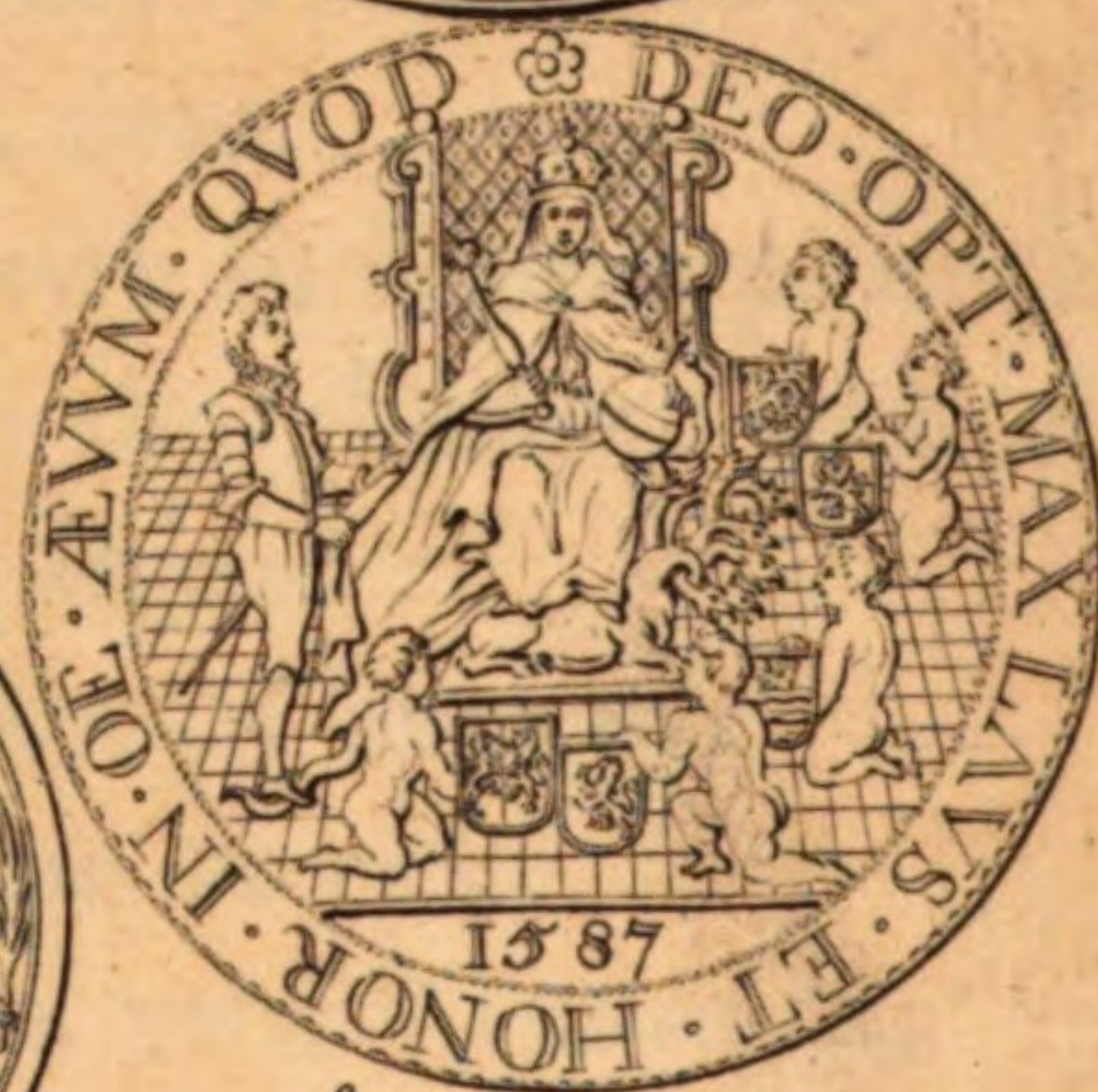
FELICES ARABES, MVNDI QVIBVS VNICA PHOENIX
PHOENICEM REPARAT, DEPEREVNDO NOVAM.
O MISEROS ANGLOS, MVNDI QVIBVS VNICA PHOENIX,
VLTIMA FIT NOSTRO, TRISTIA FATA! SOLO.

"Happy Arabs, to whom the only phoenix in the world recreates
" a new phoenix by its death! O unhappy English, to whom
" the only phoenix in the world becomes the last, melancholy
" fate! in our country."

10.

Has only the Queen's head upon one side, and arms on the
other; with the motto of the garter on both.

PLATE



P L A T E VIII.

1, 2.

ARE variations of the Earl of Leicester's medal, on his abandoning the government of the United Provinces, 1587. The first has his head, ROBE. CO. LEIC. ET IN BELG. GVBER. 1587, "Robert Earl of Leicester, and Governor of the Low Countries." Reverse a shepherd's dog abandoning a flock of sheep, NON GREGEM SED INGRATOS INVITVS DESERO, "I unwillingly leave not my flock, but an ungrateful race." The other bears on the obverse, ROBERTVS DVDLEIVS COM. LEYC. BELG. GVB. "Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Governor of the Low Countries." Reverse the same subject, and legend, as the other. The States struck a ludicrous medal, or two, in revenge.

3.

A small medal of Elizabeth. Obverse her head, the portcullis and rose, QVID NOS SINE TE, "What are we without thee?" Reverse a castle, QVID HOC SINE ARMIS, "What this without weapons?" implying that the Queen was the chief strength of her people.

4.

A satirical piece struck in Holland. Obverse the Queen sitting amid roses; behind her, ROSA NECTARE IMBUTA, "A rose imbued with nectar." She holds out her hand to the deputies of the States, behind whom is this part of the legend, MACTE ANIMI, "Be bold." Reverse are two figures eating hay out of a manger along with a horse and an ass, apparently meant for the King of Spain and his Governor or General in the Low Countries,

SPRETA AMBROSIA VESCITIS FENO, 1585, "Despising ambrosia,
"ye feed on straw."

5.

Another Dutch piece. Their deputies before the Queen, E. R.
EST ALTRIX ESURIENTIVM EVM, 1586, "Queen Elizabeth is the
"nourisher of those who hunger after him [God?]" Reverse
the name Jehovah, and a sword; SERMO DEI QVO. ENSE ANCIPI.
ACVTIOR, "The word of God is sharper than a two-edged
"sword."

6.

Daffier's medal of Elizabeth. Her head and titles. Reverse
a monument, with the Spanish Armada destroyed by storms.
Above is the eye of Providence. Upon one side is Religion; on
the other Naval Fortitude: NATA 7 SEPT. 1533, COR. 15 JAN.
1559, M. 24 MART. 1602.

7, 8.

Are more specimens of the Dutch taste in medalship. The
first represents a formal convention of the Catholic Princes, all
blinded with bandages, and setting their feet on pricks.

O COECAS HOMINVM MENTES, O PECTORA COECA.

"O the blind minds of men! O their blind breasts!" Around,
DVRVM EST CONTRA STIMVLOS CALCITRARE, "It is hard to kick
"against the pricks." Reverse the Spanish Armada destroyed,
VENI, VIDE, VIVE, 1588, "Come, See, Live." Around, TV
DEVS MAGNVS, ET MAGNA FACIS VT SOLVS DEVS, "Thou art the
"great God, and doest great things as the only God."

The other represents the Ambassador of the States before the
Queen, who is treading on the hydra of Popery, while little genii
present the arms of the Provinces, DEO OPT. MAX. LAVS ET HONOR
IN OE ÆVVM QVOD, "To the best and greatest God be praise and
"honour for ever, because ——" Reverse the Pope, Catholic
Bishops, Priests, Monks, &c., falling under the name of Jehovah,

QVEM

QVEM DEVS CONFICIET SPIRITV ORIS SVI, " Whom God shall
" confound with the breath of his mouth."

9.

The Queen's head without legend. Reverse her arms, sup-
ported, upon one side, by the dragon of Tudor. Beneath,

QVI LEO DE JVDA EST, ET FLOS DE JESSE, LEONES

PROTEGAT, ET FLORES, ELISABETHA, TVOS.

" May he who is the lion of Judah, and flower of Jesse, protect
" thy lions and flowers, O Elizabeth!" The lions being the
arms of England; the flowers *de lis*, or lillies, of France.

PLATE

P L A T E IX.

I.

WHEN the English medals become numerous in the reign of Charles I., and after; the Dutch, relating to England, shall be entirely omitted, as not only foreign to our purpose, but poorly designed, and of very little elegance or variety; the phlegm of the Dutch being as visible in their medals as in their other exertions. But the protection which Elizabeth gave to the Dutch, and the aid she lent to the very formation and existence of their Republic, together with the fewness of her domestic medals, are inducements to produce the Dutch medals of her time relating to England.

The first is erroneously mentioned in the Spectator as an English medal. It is struck on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, July — September, 1588. Obverse a fleet, FLAVIT ET DISSIPATI SVNT, 1588, “He blew, and they were scattered.” Reverse a church, on a rock, beat by the waves, ALLIDOR NON LÆDOR, “I am rubbed, not hurt.”

2.

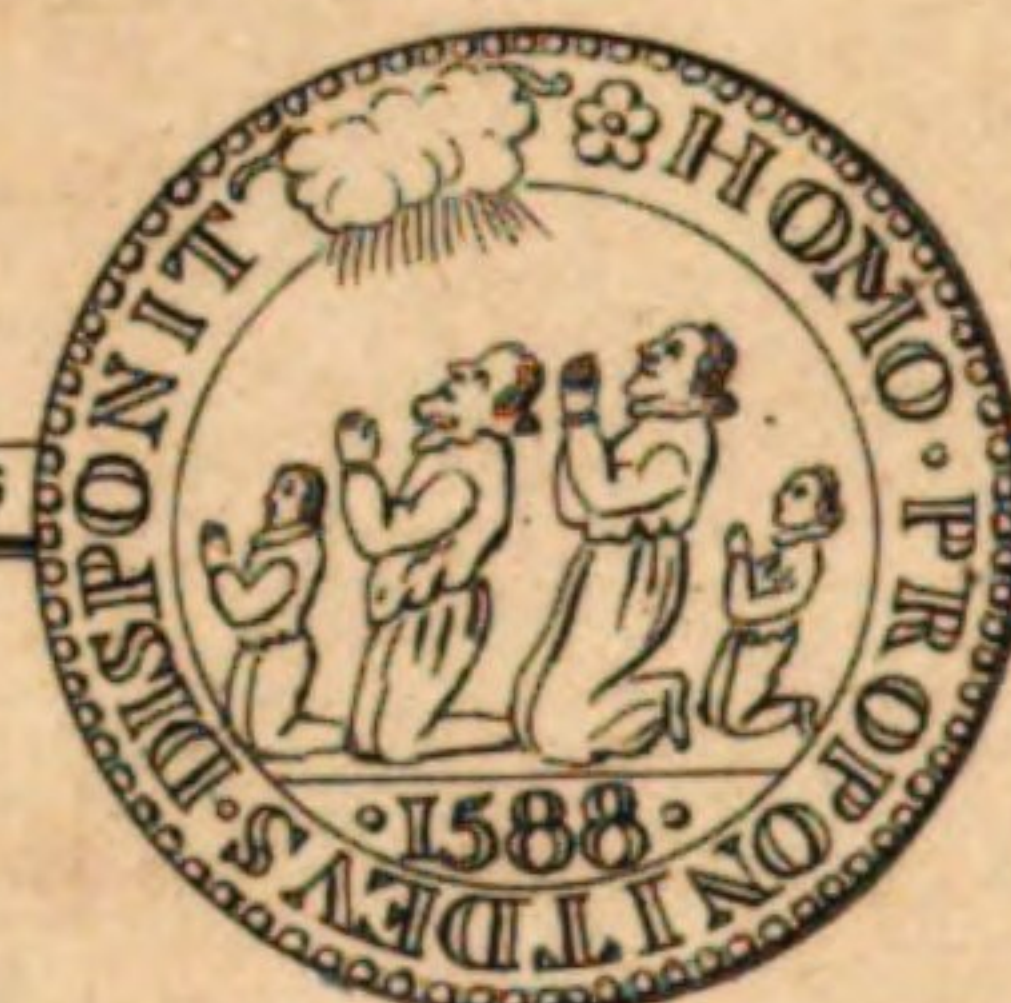
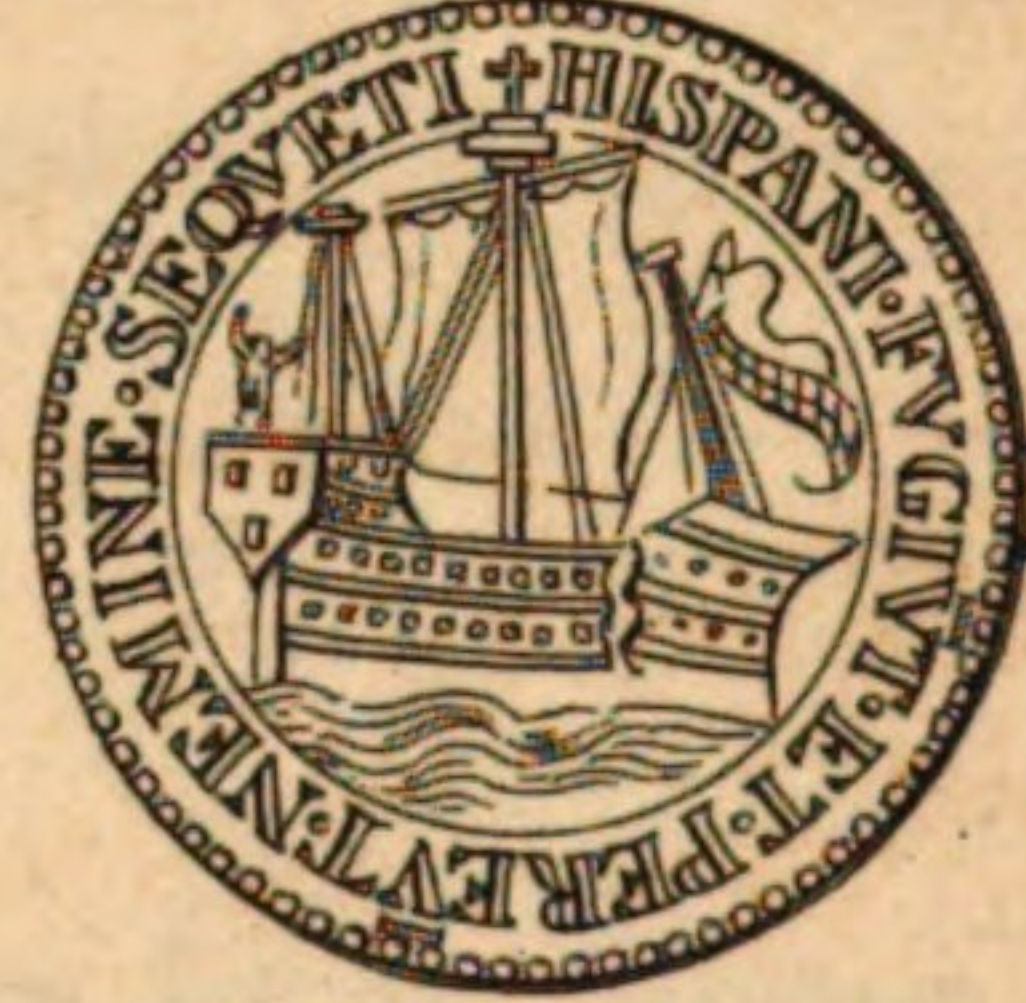
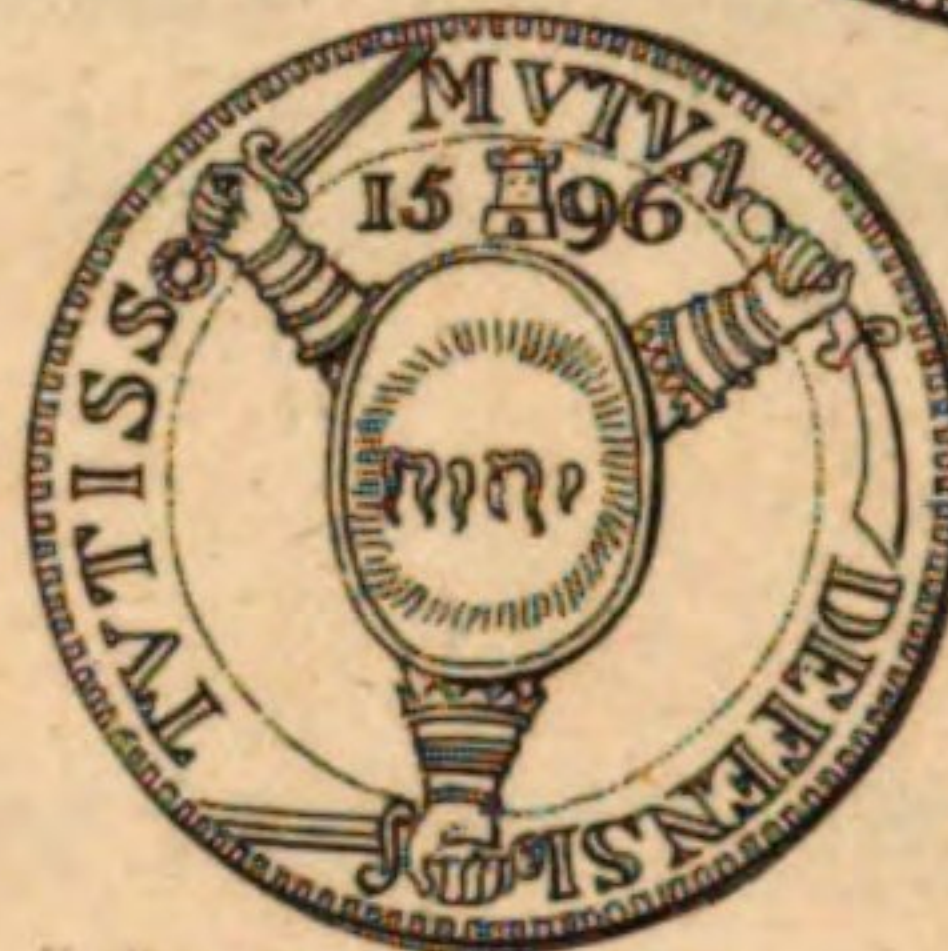
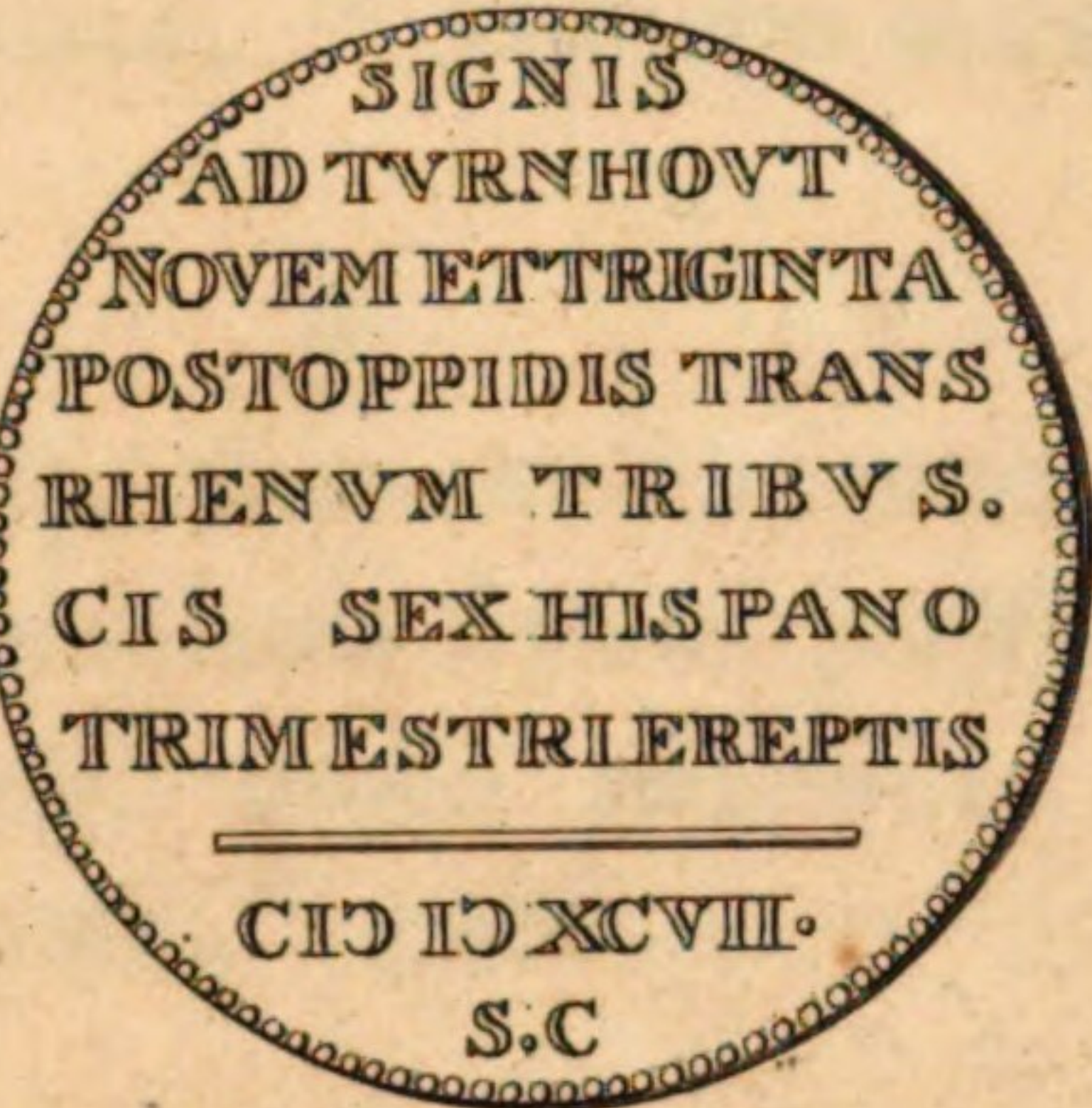
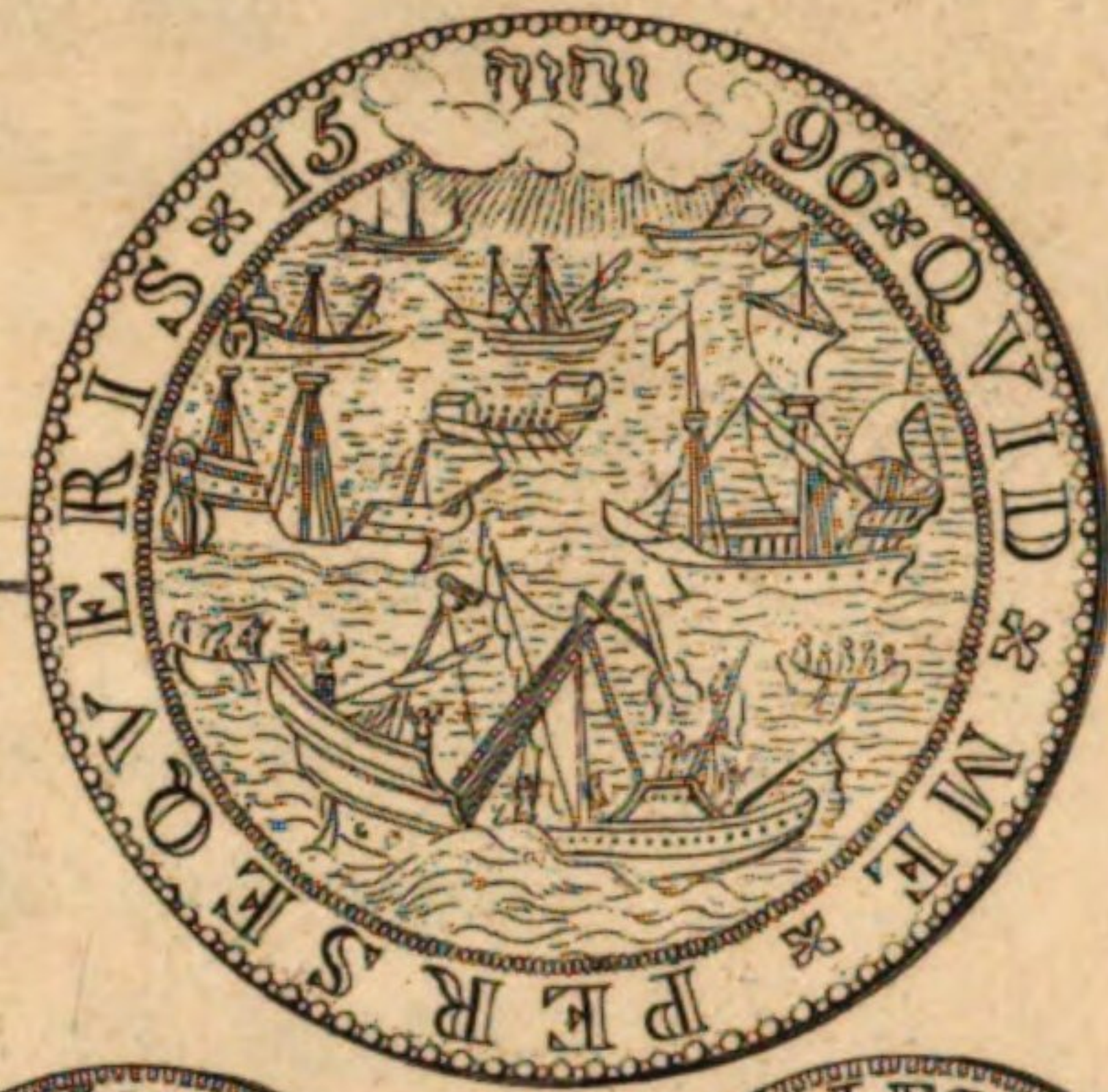
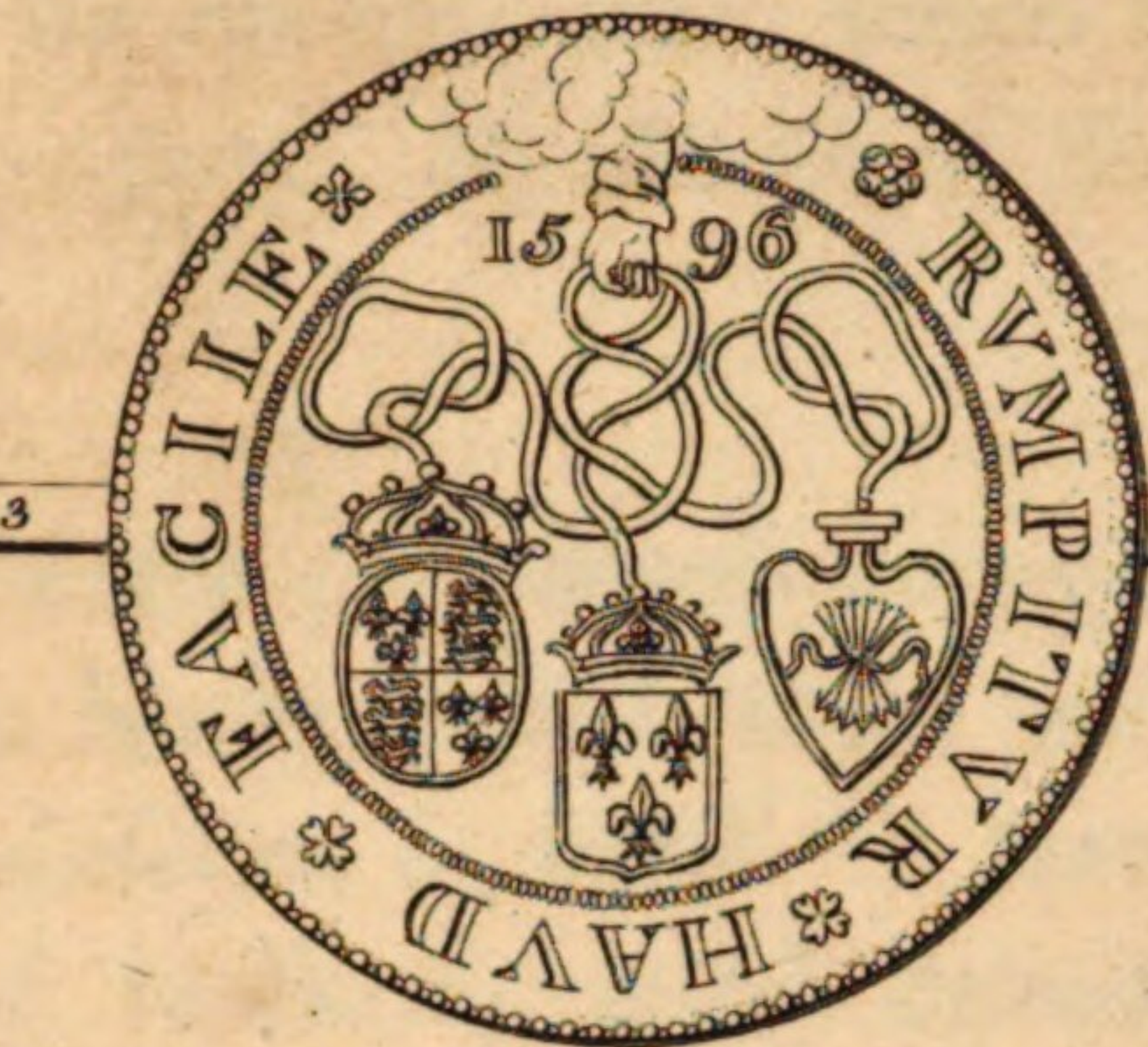
A high-finished medal of Elizabeth, from Dr. Hunter's collection. Her head and titles without reverse.

3.

The arms of England, France, and the Provinces, united by knots, and supported by a hand from Heaven, RVMPITVR HAVD FACILE, “It will not be easily broken,” 1596, alluding to the triple alliance of England, France, and the Provinces. One reverse gives the arms of the United Provinces, NEXOS FAVORE NVMINIS QVIS DISSOLVES, “Who shall disunite those bound together

ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate IX.



Barlow sculp



“ gether by the favour of God.” Another reverse is a fleet, with the Hebrew name of God above, QUID ME PERSEQVERIS, “ Why dost thou persecute me ? ” 1596.

4.

The same obverse. Reverse this inscription, SIGNIS AD TVRNHOVT NOVEN ET TRIGINTA POST OPPIDIS TRANS RHENVN TRIBVS CIS SEX HISPANO TRIMESTRI EREPTIS MDXCVII. S. C. “ Thirty-
“ nine standards taken at Turnhout, thereafter three towns be-
“ yond the Rhine, and six on this side, taken from the Spa-
“ niards in three months, 1597. By decree of the States.”

5.

A jetton. Obverse the name of Jehovah in a glory and shield, from which proceed three hands with swords, MVTVA DEFENSI. TVTISS. 1590, “ Mutual defence is safest.” Reverse the arms of France, England, and Holland, amid branches of laurel, LEO. DVCE COMTE CONCORDIA, “ The lion being leader, concord
“ the attendant.”

6.

Another jetton. A ship, HISPANI FVGIVNT ET PEREVNT NE-
MINE SEQVENTI, “ The Spaniards fly and perish, none pursuing.”
Reverse four men praying, HOMO PROPNIT DEVS DISPONIT,
“ Man proposes, God disposes,” 1588.

7.

Another jetton. Two hands joined by a love-knot, above a heart crowned, P. B. SPES, “ The hope of the Belgic People, or
“ Dutch.” Reverse this inscription, 1586. BELGIA HISP. TY-
RANNIDE OPPRESSA PORTV SVBITA VI OBRVTA AVXIL. A DEO ET
SER. ANGLIÆ EXPECT. “ The Low Countries, oppressed by the
“ tyranny of the Spaniards, and overwhelmed in the haven by
“ sudden force, expect assistance from God and the Most Serene
“ Queen of England.”

8. Another

8.

Another jetton. Three men in armour, representing England, France, and the Provinces, swearing alliance at an altar, on which is inscribed LIBERT. PATR. "The liberty of our country." Around, COMMVNIS QVOS CAUSA MOVET SOCIAT, "Whom the common cause moves and unites." Reverse the arms of France, England, and Holland, joined by bands, A DOMINO FACTVM EST ISTVD, "That is done by the Lord."

9.

Another jetton. Inscription, ORDIN. AVSPIC. PRIN. MAVRI. DVCTV HOSTE AD TVRNHOVTVM CÆSO DECEM OPIDIS ET TRIBVS ARCIBVS EXPVG. ET TOTO CISRHE. DITIONE PACATA. 1597, "Under the auspices of the States, and conduct of Prince Maurice, the enemy defeated at Turnhout, ten towns and three castles taken, and all the country on this side the Rhine brought to peace." The same reverse as the former.

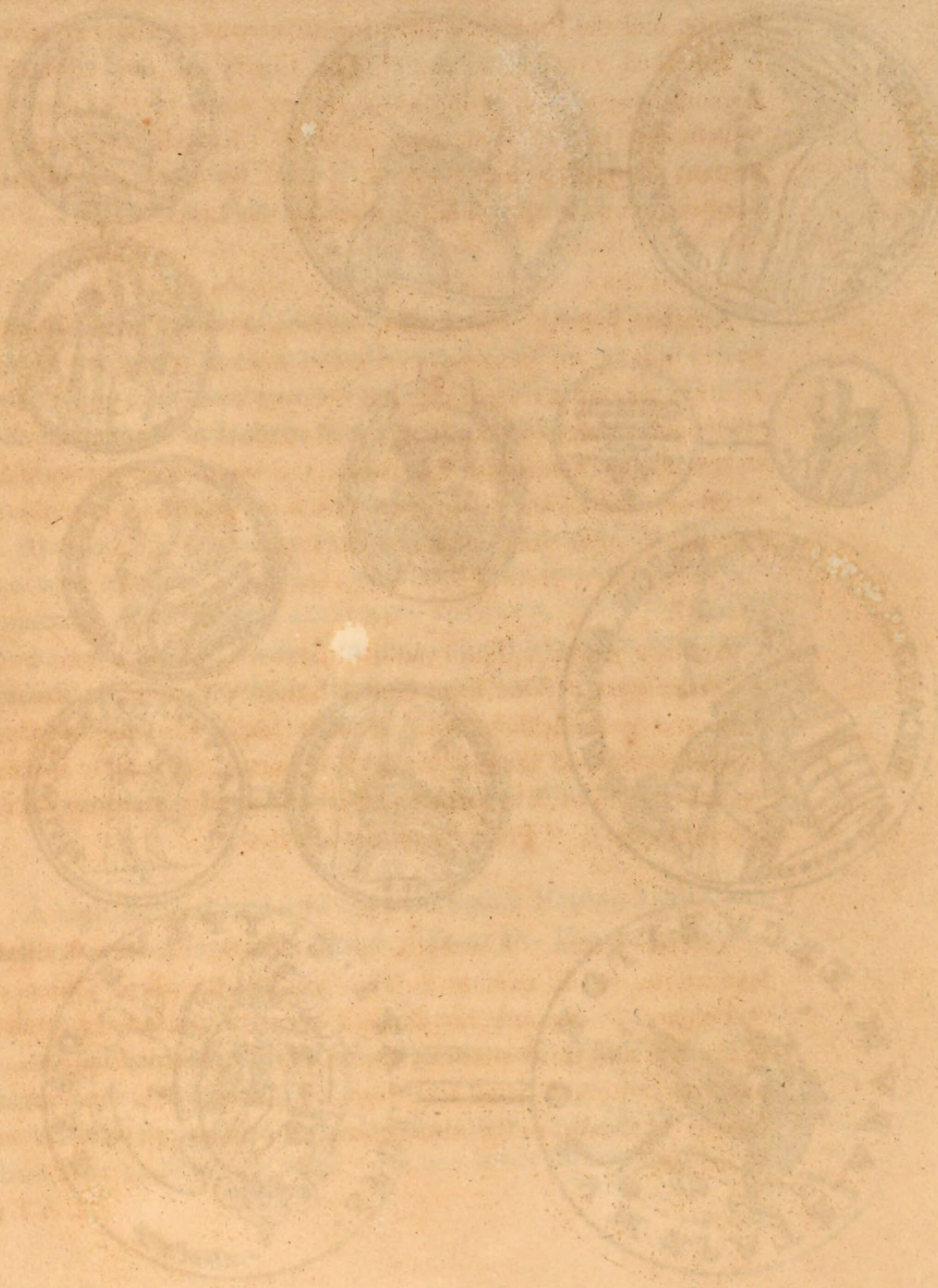
10.

Another jetton. The head of Elizabeth, VNVM A DEO DVOBVS SVSTINEO, "One from God I sustain with two." An obscure and unclassical legend. Does it imply that the kingdom she had from God she sustains both by peace and war? Reverse the monogram of Elizabeth under a crown, 1601, AFFLICTORVM CONSERVATRIX, "Preserver of the afflicted."

11.

Another jetton. Elizabeth on horseback, an armed figure leading the steed, ELISABETA REG. ANG. "Elizabeth Queen of England." Reverse the English arms, with those of France in the first and third quarters, as the most important kingdom, a practice continued from the reign of Edward III. to that of George I., POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM, "I have put God as my helper."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

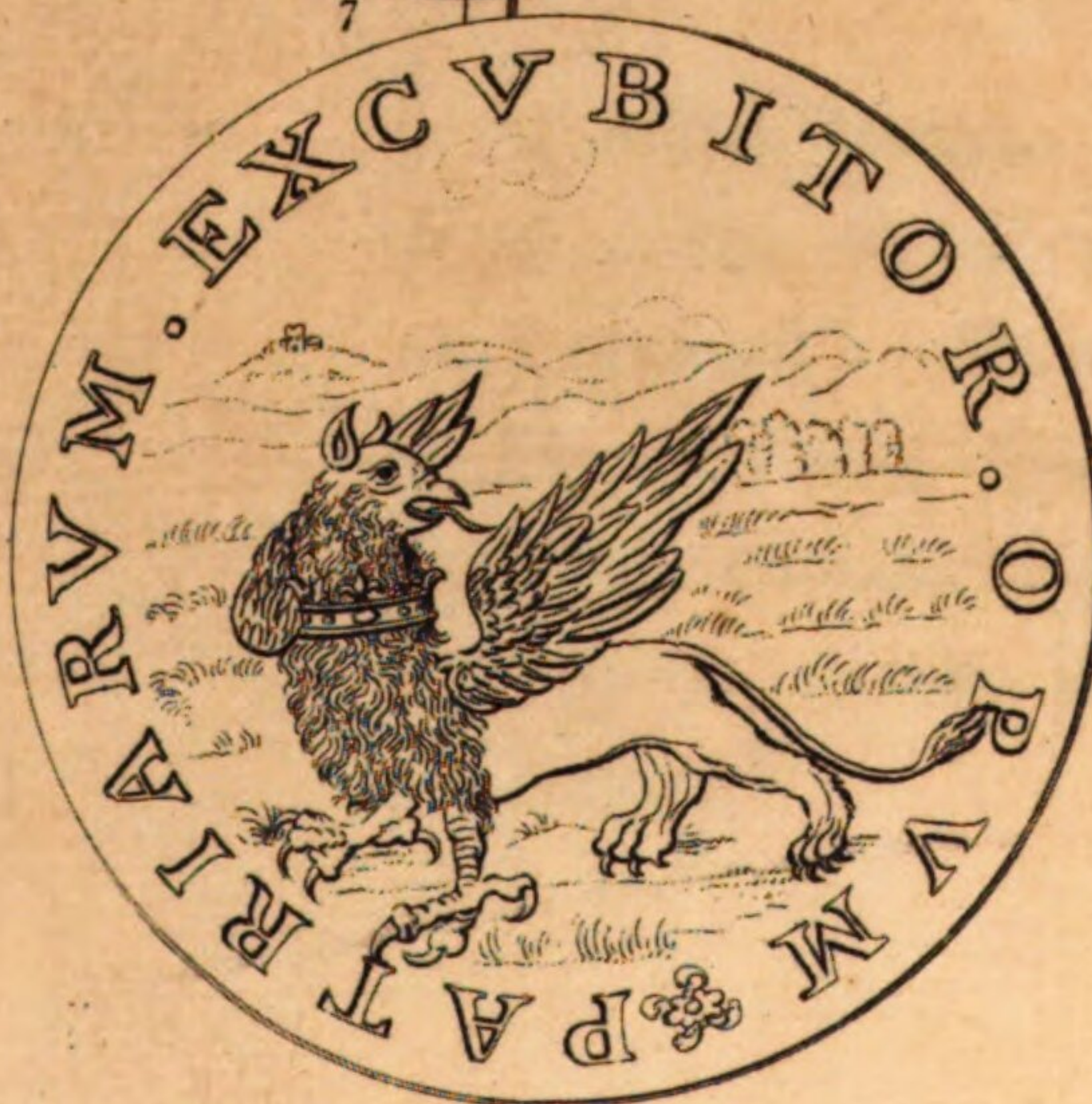


ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate X.



JOANNIS KNOX
SCOTUS THEOLOGUS
ECCLESIAE
EDIMBURGENSIS
PASTOR.
OBIIT EDIMBURGI
AN. 1572.
ÆT. 51.



Barlow sculp.

P L A T E X.

ILLUSTRIOUS AND PRIVATE PERSONS
IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

1.

A FINE medal of Richard Martin, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, 1552; reverse Dorcas Eglestone, his wife, aged twenty-five; by the famous Stephens of Holland. These persons are perhaps unknown, save from this medal.

2.

Another fine medal by Stephens of Holland, Maria Newce, the wife of John Dimock. Reverse a lady leading a stag to a fountain, SICVT CERVVS AD FONTES AQVARVM, "As the stag to the fountains of waters," a pious quotation from Scripture; understand, "so my heart thirsteth after God."

3.

The medal of John Knox, the Reformer, from Daffier's set.

4.

A high-finished medal of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, without reverse or legend. From Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

5.

Of William Marquis of Northampton, by Stephens of Holland, 1561. No reverse.

William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, was son of Sir William Parr by Maud his wife. He was made Squire of the Body

E

to

to Henry VIII., with an allowance of fifty marks per annum ; and at the interview between Henry and Francis he was one of the challengers for the English at the tilts and tournaments. In 30th Henry VIII. he was created Lord Parr; and in 33d year of same reign he married Anne, daughter and heiress of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex; but in the year following his children were bastardised by act of Parliament: notwithstanding which, in the 35th of Henry VIII., on the 23d of December, the King having married his sister in July preceding, he was created Earl of Essex, the honour of her father; and he was Executor to this King's will. In 1st of Edward VI. he was created Marquis of Northampton 16th February; and in the 4th year of this King's reign he was constituted Lord Great Chamberlain for life. About this time he married Elizabeth, daughter to George Lord Cobham, and obtained a special act of Parliament for annulling his marriage with Anne, daughter of the Earl of Essex, and also for ratifying his marriage with the said Elizabeth, and for legitimating the children which should be begotten between them. In the 5th Edward VI. he went Ambassador to the King of France to present him with the order of the Garter. On the death of Edward he was one of the first who signed the letter to Lady Mary, acknowledging Lady Jane Grey Queen of England; and he accompanied the Duke of Northumberland to suppress those who had risen in Suffolk on behalf of Mary, for which he was committed to the Tower, and afterwards arraigned before the Duke of Norfolk, who sat as Lord High Steward, on the 18th of August following, and had judgement of death passed on him, but was not executed, and before the end of the year was restored in blood by act of Parliament, but not to his honours; to which he was afterwards restored the 1st of Elizabeth, 13th of January. This Queen gave him his lands back, and made him one of her honourable Privy Council: he was likewise joined with the Bishops, &c., for reforming the Liturgy, and made one of the Knights of the order of the Garter. His second wife dying,

dying, he married Helen, daughter of Wolfangus Suavenburgh, born in Sweden; but had no issue by either of them. He died 1571, and was buried in the upper end of the collegiate church at Warwick.

Helen outliving him, afterwards married Sir Thomas Gage, of Longford in the county of Wilts, Knight, by whom she had many children, and died April, 1635, in an advanced age.

6.

Of Elizabeth Marchioness of Northampton, by Stephens of Holland. Reverse Faith leaning on the cross, SOLA TVTA FIDES. A. 1565, "Faith alone is safe; year 1565."

7.

Two medals of Sir Richard Shelley, from the King's collection. As the only variety in the obverse is that one medal bears his age, the other not; one the artist's name, the other not; one of the obverses is omitted.

These medals were published in 1774, but not very correctly, and accompanied with a pamphlet, containing some letters of Sir Richard Shelley to Elizabeth and her Ministers, with illustrative notes. He was the last English Grand Prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly called of Rhodes, and since of Malta. The first letter is dated from Madrid, 15th of September, 1561, the last from Venice, 17th of December, 1584. He takes the title of Turcopolier, but was not properly confirmed in that office. From his letters he appears to have been a man of honour, a lover of his country, and loyal to Elizabeth, though a Roman Catholic. Some anecdotes of his family, which was of Suffex, may also be found in them. From about 1570 to 1584 he resided at Venice, where these two medals appear to have been done.

The first medal alludes to his loss of fortune on account of his religion. His bust armed, with the cross of the order on his

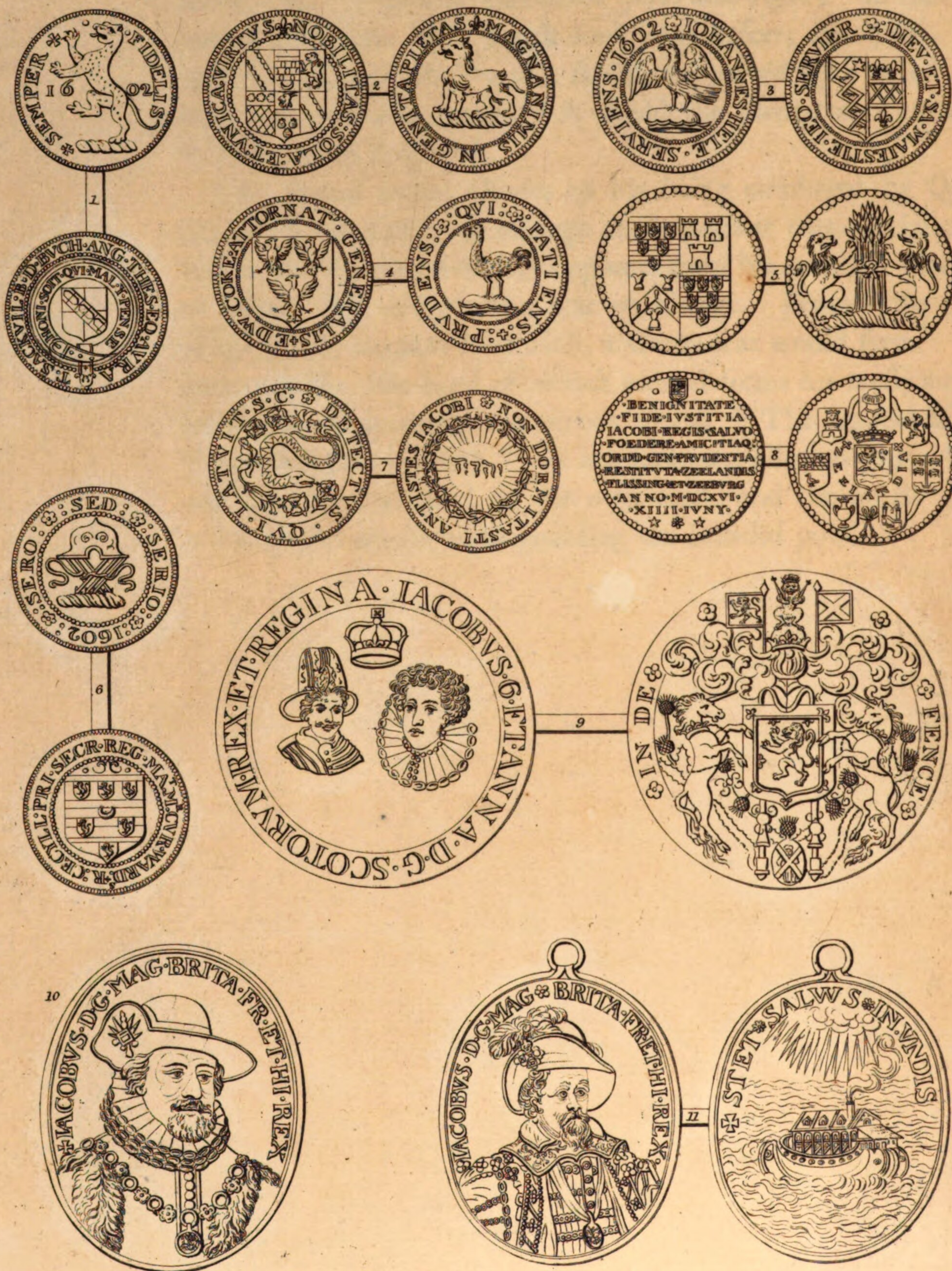
breast, RICARDUS SCELLEIUS PRIOR ANGLIÆ ANN. A. LXIIII.
 “ Richard Shelley, Prior of England, in the 64th year of his
 “ age.” In a letter, dated 24th of August, 1582, he mentions
 himself as “ a man of threescore yeres and eight ;” so that this
 medal must have been struck four years before, or 1578. Re-
 verse the arms of Shelley in a shield, supported by a naked arm,
 SPOLIATI CLYPEVS OBSES, “ A shield the pledge or security of
 “ him who is despoiled.”

The second medal alludes to his being employed by Queen
 Elizabeth, in 1582, to manage an important commercial affair
 before the Venetian Senate, as appears from his letters. His bust
 as before, but without the year of his age. Beneath the name
 of the artist, Bernard Rantwich, a German as would seem. Re-
 verse a griffin (the head of which animal forms his crest) amid a
 landscape, PATRIARVM EXCVBITOR OPVM, “ The sentinel of the
 “ wealth of his country.” A not inelegant allusion to the busi-
 ness he was concerned in, his own crest, and the poetic office
 of the griffin employed in guarding the hoarded gold.

RECEIVED FEBRUARY 1871



ENGLISH MEDALS.



P L A T E X I.

I.

A JETTON. Upon one side the crest of Sackville, SEMPER FIDELIS, 1602. On the other, the arms enclosed in the order of the Garter, T. SACKVIL B. D. BVCH. ANG. THES. EQ. AVRA. "Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Treasurer of England, Knight."

Sir Thomas Sackville was a person of great literary and political abilities. He succeeded early in life to an immense estate, which he thought set him above œconomy; but in a few years, by his magnificence, he found himself in debt. The indignity of being kept in waiting by an Alderman, of whom he had occasion to borrow money, made him resolve to be an œconomist. He was made a Knight of the Garter by Elizabeth; and succeeded Burleigh as Lord High Treasurer. In this office he was continued by James, who created him Earl of Dorset, March the 13th, 1603-4. He died the 19th of April, 1608.

2.

A jetton. Arms; NOBILITAS SOLA ET VNICA VIRTVS. On the other side the crest; MAGNANIMIS INGENITA PIETAS.

3.

A jetton. Crest; IOHANNES HELE SERVIENS, "John Hele, Serjeant at Law, 1602." On the other side, DIEV ET SA MAIESTIE SERVIER. John Hele was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law the 16th of May, 1602.

4. A jetton.

4.

A jetton. Arms; EDW. COKE ATTORNAT. GENERALIS, "Edward Coke, Attorney General." On the other side the crest; PRVDENS QVI PATIENS. This is of the celebrated Coke, who wrote the commentaries on Littleton.

5.

A jetton. Arms; reverse, crest. It is of Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter, eldest son of the great Lord Burleigh.

6.

A jetton. Crest; SERO SED SERIO, 1605. On the other side the arms; R. CECYLL. PRI. SECR. REG. MA. M. CVR. WARD. "Robert Cecil, first Secretary to His Majesty, Master of the Wardrobe."

Robert Cecil, youngest son of Lord Burleigh, was one of the principal Secretaries of State to Queen Elizabeth, and Master of the Court of the Wardrobe. On the accession of James he was made sole Secretary of State; and in the sixth year of his reign Lord Treasurer. James used to call him his little Beagle, alluding to many discoveries he made, and of which he sent him intelligence. He died the 14th of May, 1612.

There is another jetton, not here engraved, with the same crest and motto. On the other side the arms, surrounded with the Garter; ROBERT. COM. SALISBVR. SVMM. ANGLIÆ THESAVR. "Robert Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer of England."

7.

A jetton. A serpent among flowers; DETECTVS QVI LATVIT. s. c. "He is detected who was hid." Reverse the name of Jehovah, in a crown of thorns; NON DORMITASTI ANTISTES IACOBI. "Thou hast not slept, O High Priest James!" The numeral letters being picked out, make the year M.DC.III.

8. A jetton.

8.

A jetton. BENIGNITATE, FIDE, IVSTITIA, IACOBI REGIS, SALVO FOEDERE AMICITIAQ., ORDD. GEN. PRVDENTIA, RESTITVTA ZEELANDIS FLISSINGA ET ZEEBVRG. ANNO M.DC.XVI. XIII. IVNII. " By the goodness, faith, and justice of King James, the alliance " and friendship being preserved, by the prudence of the States " General, Flushing and Zeeburg restored to the Zealanders. " In the year 1616, the 14th of June." This was struck in gratitude to James I., who withdrew his troops from the guaranteed towns, upon payment of 2,500,000 florins by the Dutch.

9.

A medal of James I. and Ann of Denmark, his Queen, struck in Scotland, before his accession to the throne of England. Obverse the heads of the King and Queen; IACOBVS 6. ET ANNA D. G. SCOTORVM REX ET REGINA; " James VI. and Ann, by the " grace of God, King and Queen of Scots." Reverse the arms of Scotland, and the motto, IN DEFENCE.

10.

A medal of James I., without reverse. His head, and titles as King of Great Britain.

11.

Of James I. His head and titles. Reverse the ark in the flood, as on a medal of Elizabeth, but with a different legend; STET SALVVS IN VNDIS, " May it be safe in the waves." Probably a badge of favour to distinguished sea officers.

P L A T E X I I .

J A M E S I .

I.

A SMALL medal scattered at the coronation of this monarch as King of Great Britain. His head laureated; IAC. I. BRIT. CÆ. AVG. HÆ. CÆSA. "James I., Cæsar Augustus of Britain, "Heir of Cæfars." A most foolish legend, as the King was no Emperor, and justly ridiculed in the Scaligerana. Reverse a lion supporting a beacon; ECCE PHAOS POPVLIQVE SALVS, "Behold "the beacon and safety of the people."

2.

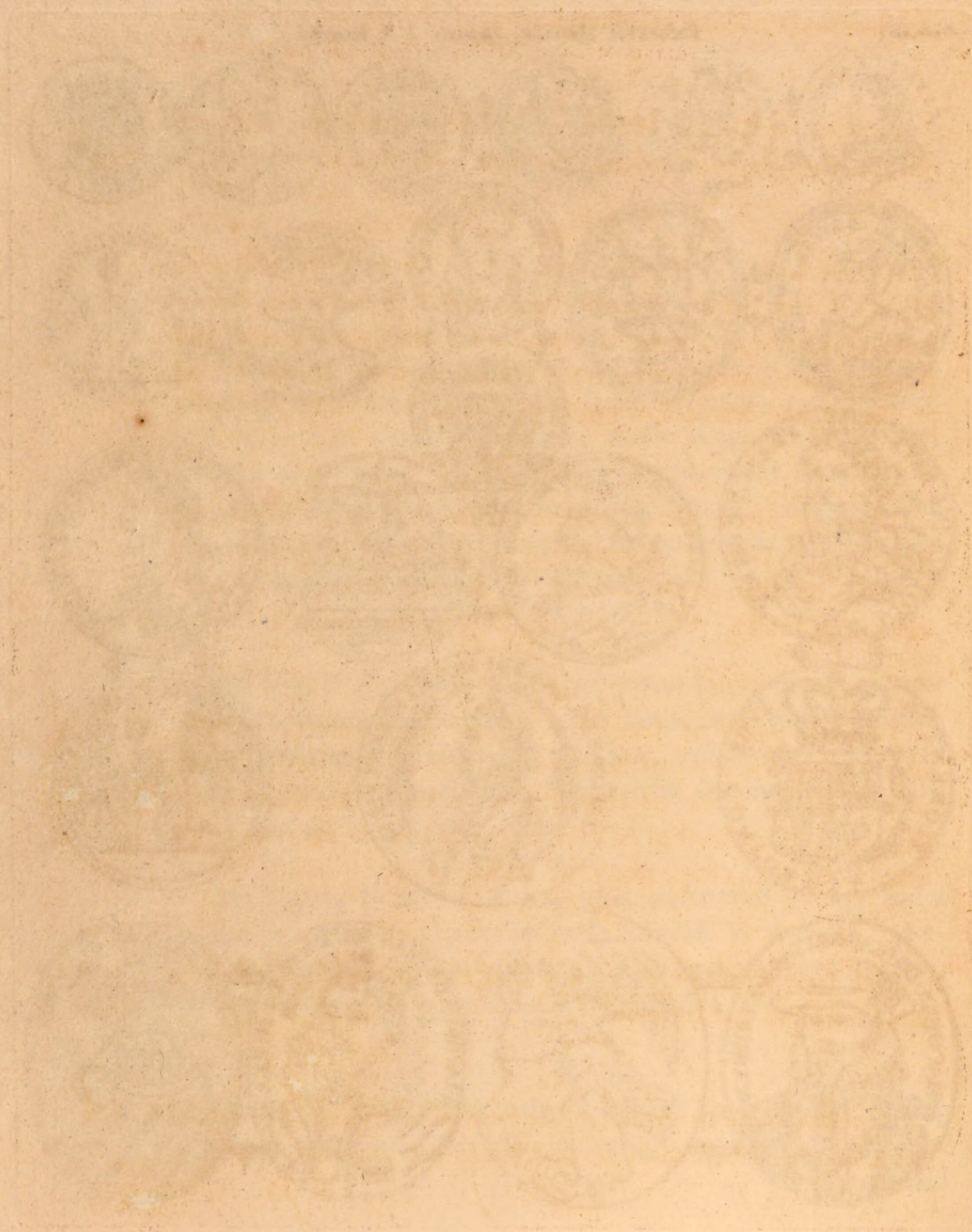
Of Ann of Denmark, Queen of James I., a princess of considerable beauty and talents. Her head, and common titles. Reverse the arms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; ASTVTIA FALLAX TVTIOR INNOCENTIA, "Deceitful cunning is safer than "innocence."

3.

Of Henry, Prince of Wales, who, as he died young, had a common claim to popularity with Edward V. and VI. HENRICVS PRINCEPS. Reverse arms; FAX MENTIS HONESTÆ GLORIA, "Glory is the incentive of an honest mind."

4.

James in a hat: and titles. Reverse two scepters passing through a crown; FIRMANTVR BINA SVB VNO, "Two are "strengthened



“strengthened under one;” alluding to the junction of England and Scotland under one Sovereign.

5.

Another of Prince Henry, in different dress and armour; but, as to legends and reverse, the same with No. 3.

6.

A fine medal of James, supposed to be done by Hillyard. His head and titles. Reverse Peace and Religion; the former holding a palm and horn of abundance; the latter a cross and beacon. HINC PAX, COPIA, CLARAQ. RELIGIO; “Hence Peace, “Plenty, and bright Religion.” A°. 1604.

7.

James laureated, IAC. I. TOTIVS INS. BRYT. IMP. ET FRANC. ET HIB. REX, “James I., Emperor of all the island of Britain, and “King of France and Ireland.” Reverse arms; IVGI CONCORDIA FLORENT, “They flourish in perpetual concord.”

8.

Daffier’s medal of James I. Reverse a monument: one Genius joining the arms of Scotland to those of England, France, and Ireland; while another displays a book, emblem of the learning and authorship of this monarch. NAT. 19 IVN. 1556, CORON. 25 IVL. 1603, MORT. 27 MART. 1625.

9.

The same with No. 6, except that the size is larger, and the head sidefaced and laureated.

10.

A medal, without reverse. The head laureated, and surrounded with two palm branches; around which are the usual titles.

F

11. A fine

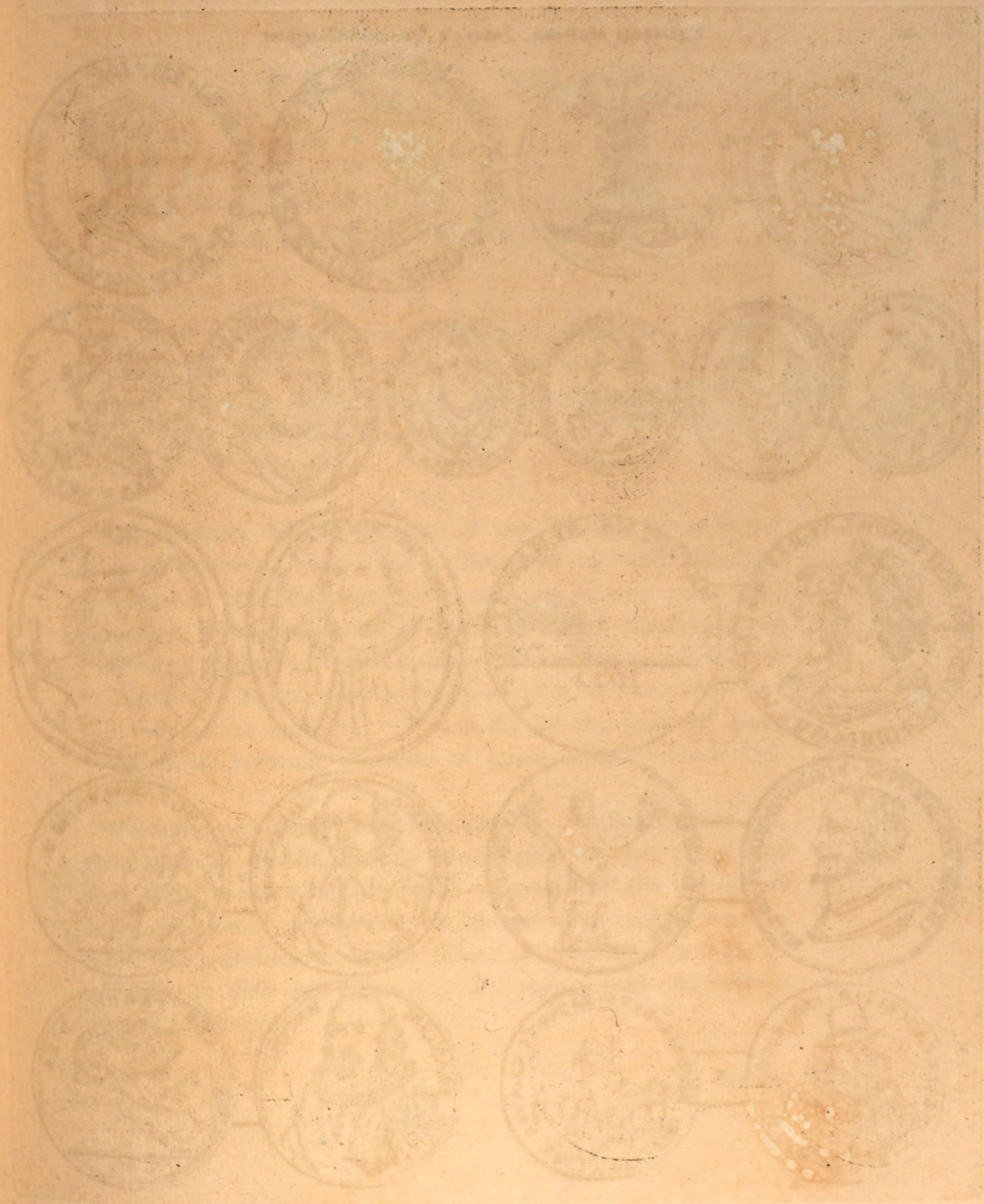
11.

A fine oval medal of James, with his titles. Reverse Peace treading on the serpent of War.

12.

Another oval medal. The head of James, and usual titles. Reverse the ark in the flood; STET SALVVS IN VNDIS, "May he be safe amid waves." A variation of the medal Plate XI. No. 10.

The peaceful disposition of James thus shines in his medals, and was certainly most useful to his kingdoms, though it acquired him little popularity: a destroyer of mankind being much esteemed, while a preserver is thought to do nothing.





P L A T E X I I I .

JAMES'S QUEEN, AND DAUGHTER, AND
ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS.

I. A FINE medal of Ann of Denmark, Queen of James I. Her head, and titles. Reverse a fruit tree crowned, under the name of Jehovah. On a scroll, LA MIA GRANDEZZA DALL' ECCELSE, "My greatness is from on high."

2. Of Frederic, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, the unhappy King of Bohemia, 1619; and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of James I. His head laureated, FRID. D. G. REX BOH. COM. PALAT. R. ET P. ELECTOR. "Frederic, by the grace of God, "King of Bohemia, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Prince "Elector." Reverse his Queen's; ELIZ. D. G. REG. BOH. FIL. IAC. REG. MAG. BRITAN. "Elizabeth, by the grace of God, "Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James King of Great Bri- "tain."

Frederic was chosen King of Bohemia by the Bohemians; but the House of Austria, already in possession of that throne for some time, retained it. Frederic's acceptance of the crown was rash; nor could any power but Poland have enabled him to wrest the possession, from the House of Austria, of a country adjoining to their own dominions, and remote from the western powers of Europe.

3, 4.

Others of the same Prince and Lady, but without the title of Bohemia. No. 4 gives the title of Duke of Bavaria to Frederic.

5.

Of Elizabeth alone: ELIZABETHA FIL. IA. RE. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. COM. PAL. EL. DV. BA. PRIN. FRE. 5. "Elizabeth, " daughter of James King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, wife of the Count Palatine Elector, Duke of Bavaria, " Prince Frederic V." Reverse a winged genius with the emblems of Hope, Faith, and Virtue, sitting in a car, drawn by a lion and a unicorn, and crowned from heaven: NOBILIS SPE, FIDE, VIRTUTE, " Noble in hope, faith, virtue."

6.

A joint medal of the Elector and his wife. Reverse, SOL OCCIDENS RENASCITVR, " The setting sun rises again;" and the letters EC. I., which seem remains of a further inscription worn out. Date 1632. Frederic died at Mentz the 19th of November, 1632, and this medal was surely struck on occasion of his death. Elizabeth died 1662. They were the parents of Princes Robert and Maurice, who served Charles I. in the civil wars; and of Sophia, married in 1658 to Ernest Augustus of Brunswick, afterward Elector of Hanover; beside other children.

7.

This odd medal is of Nicholas Wadham, Esquire; reverse Dorothy his wife; founders of Wadham College, Oxford, in the year 1613. For a particular account of them the reader may consult Antony a Wood. The medal is curious, as preserving the male and female dresses of the times.

8. Is

8.

Is a fine medal of Sir Thomas Bodley, by Warin, the celebrated French artist. Sir Thomas justly enjoys great fame from his foundation of the Bodleian library at Oxford, opened in 1599; and it is to be regretted that his example has not excited others to such institutions in the capital and chief cities in England, where public libraries are far more uncommon than in foreign countries. Sir Thomas died January 28, 1612. Obverse his head, TH. BODLY EQ. AVR. PVBL. BIBLIOTH. OXON. FVN-DATOR, "Thomas Bodley, Knight, Founder of the Public Library at Oxford." Reverse a figure holding a head of Apollo in one hand, and of Diana in the other, RP. LITERARIÆ ÆTERNITAS, "The eternity of the Republic of Letters."

9.

Daffier's medal of Shakespeare. Obverse, head, GVLIELMVS SHAKESPEARE. Reverse a wild landscape, WILD ABOVE RULE OR ART. Exergue NAT. 1564. This medal is blameable for the mixture of languages.

10.

Of the great Lord Bacon, the chief of modern philosophers. Obverse his head; FRA. BACON. VICECO. S^{CT} ALBAN. ANGLIÆ CANCELL. "Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, Chancellor of England." Reverse a genius, standing among rocks, with a pick in one hand, and a piece of ore in the other; DEVS EST QVI CLAVSA RECLVDIT. "It is God who discovers what is hid." THO. BVSHELL.

This medal of Lord Chancellor Bacon, with a miner on the reverse, and motto, DEVS EST QVI CLAVSA RECLVSIT, was invented by Thomas Bushell, Esquire, who wrote many tracts relating to the Welch mines, of which he had the farm in the last years of Charles I., but with so little success, that he became a prisoner for debt in the Fleet about the year 1650. At this time he formed a project, which, by his reckoning, would yield 10000l. a week;

a week ; and, to encourage subscriptions, procured friends to open an Assurance Office at the Royal Exchange, and publish the above medal in gold, valued 5*l*. All his proposals are prefaced with the authority of Lord Chancellor Bacon, whom he calls his honoured Master, and of whose Atlantis he gives an abridgement, in a style very extravagant and enthusiastic.

There is a book, called “ An Extract, by Mr. Bushell, of his late Abridgement of the Lord Chancellor Bacon’s Philosophical Theory in Mineral Productions, published for the Satisfaction of his noble Friends that importunately desired it, London, 1660 ;” with a good print of Charles II. by Faithorne.

Mr. Bushell appears to be a great Rosicrucian ; but gives many curious historical documents concerning the silver-lead mines in Cardiganshire. At page 16, of the Appendix, is the following curious piece relating to this medal, which he then intended to strike, viz.

“ The Impression of Mr. Bushell’s Golden Medal.

“ Head. FRA. BACON. VICECO. S^{CT} ALBAN. ANGLIÆ CANCELL.

“ Reverse. A miner, with a pickaxe on his shoulder, holding
“ up a piece of ore, and looking towards Hea-
“ ven. Motto,

“ DEVS EST QVI CLAVSA RECLVDIT THO. BUSHELL.

“ The Lord St. Albans’ Atlantis is a magazine of compendious
“ (but sublime) documents to enrich a Commonwealth with uni-
“ versal notions, as far above a vulgar capacity as the empyreal
“ heavens are above the earth ; for which cause himself styled it
“ his ‘ Solomon’s House, or six daies work.’ But the way to
“ advance a proportionable revenue, (proposed by his philoso-
“ phical theory) to accomplish the vast design of such a magni-
“ ficent structure without a Prince’s purse, will seem as abstruse
“ to some acute apprehensions as the immortal descent of the
“ soul to animate the embryo in the womb : yet if any respon-
“ sible persons are incredulous of Mr. Bushell’s proceeding to
“ perfect

“ perfect the said Lord’s philosophical theory in mineral disco-
 “ verys, according to his undertaking, let them, or any other
 “ that have heretofore given him credit on the late King’s score,
 “ or his own, repair to the Assurance Office at the Royal Ex-
 “ change, where they shall have tendered (by friends of his)
 “ medals of gold by way of mart to raise 1000*l.* per week, ac-
 “ cording to the tenour of a bill exprest at large in his Abridge-
 “ ment of the Lord Chancellor Bacon’s mineral Productions, so
 “ soon as it is settled in Parliament for their encouragement, and
 “ himself hath liberty to attend Providence in the success.”—
 It appears he was then prisoner in the Fleet.

II.

Daffier’s medal of Lord Bacon. Reverse the dawn hovering
 over the earth, NON PROCUL DIES, “ Day is not far off.” NAT.
 1560, M. 1626.

PLATE

P L A T E XIV.

I.

THE Jubilee medal of Shakespeare. His head, WE SHALL NOT LOOK UPON HIS LIKE AGAIN. Reverse, JUBILEE AT STRATFORD, IN HONOUR AND TO THE MEMORY, OF SHAKESPEARE. SEPT. 1769, *David Garrick* STEWARD.

2.

Another medal of Lord Bacon. His head: FRANC. BACON VICECOM. VERVLAMII ANGLIÆ CANCELLAR. “ Francis Bacon, “ Viscount Verulam, Chancellor of England.” No reverse.

3, 4, 5, 7.

Medals of Charles I. and Henrietta his Queen. His head on the obverse; her's on the reverse: on some the usual titles. Most are badges.

6.

A small medal of Charles I. Reverse his cypher.

8.

A jetton. Crest; FOY POUR DEVOIR. Reverse arms; same motto.

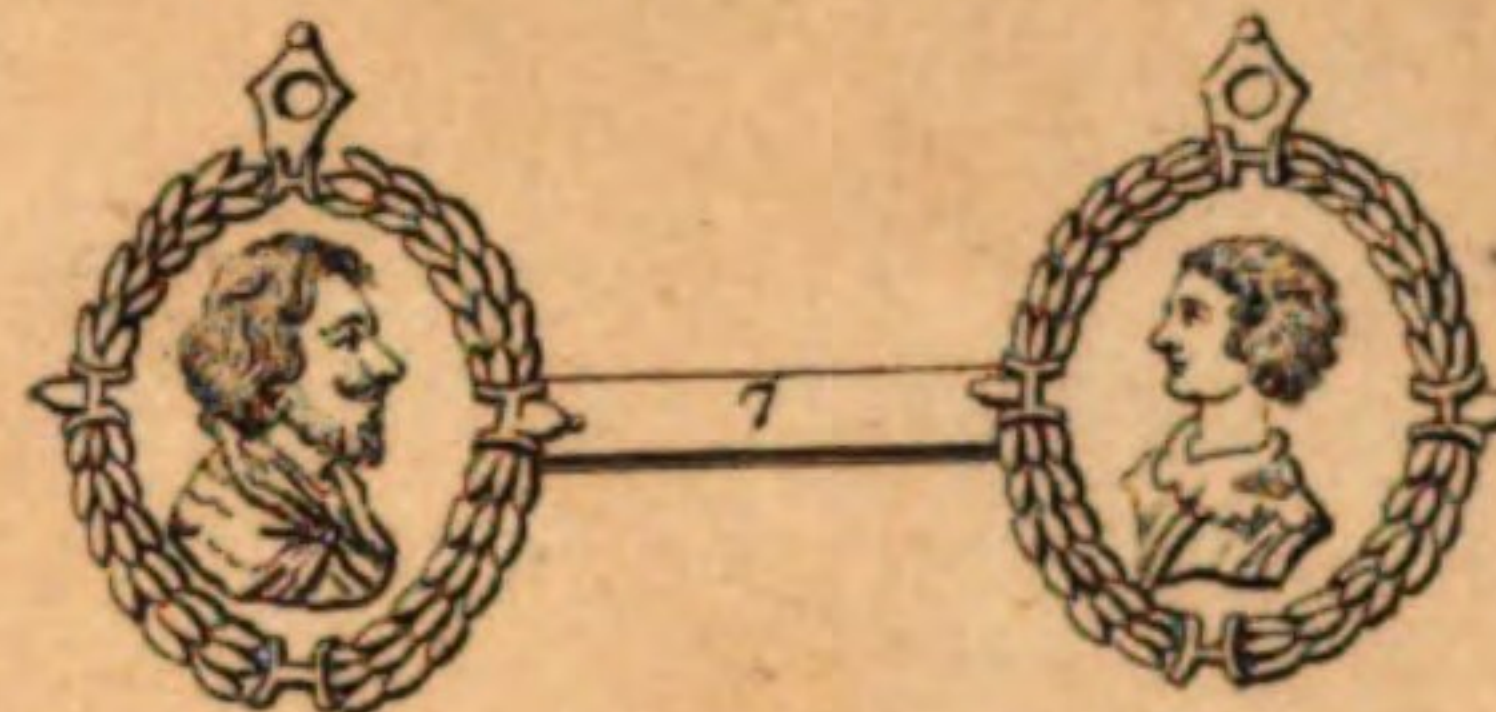
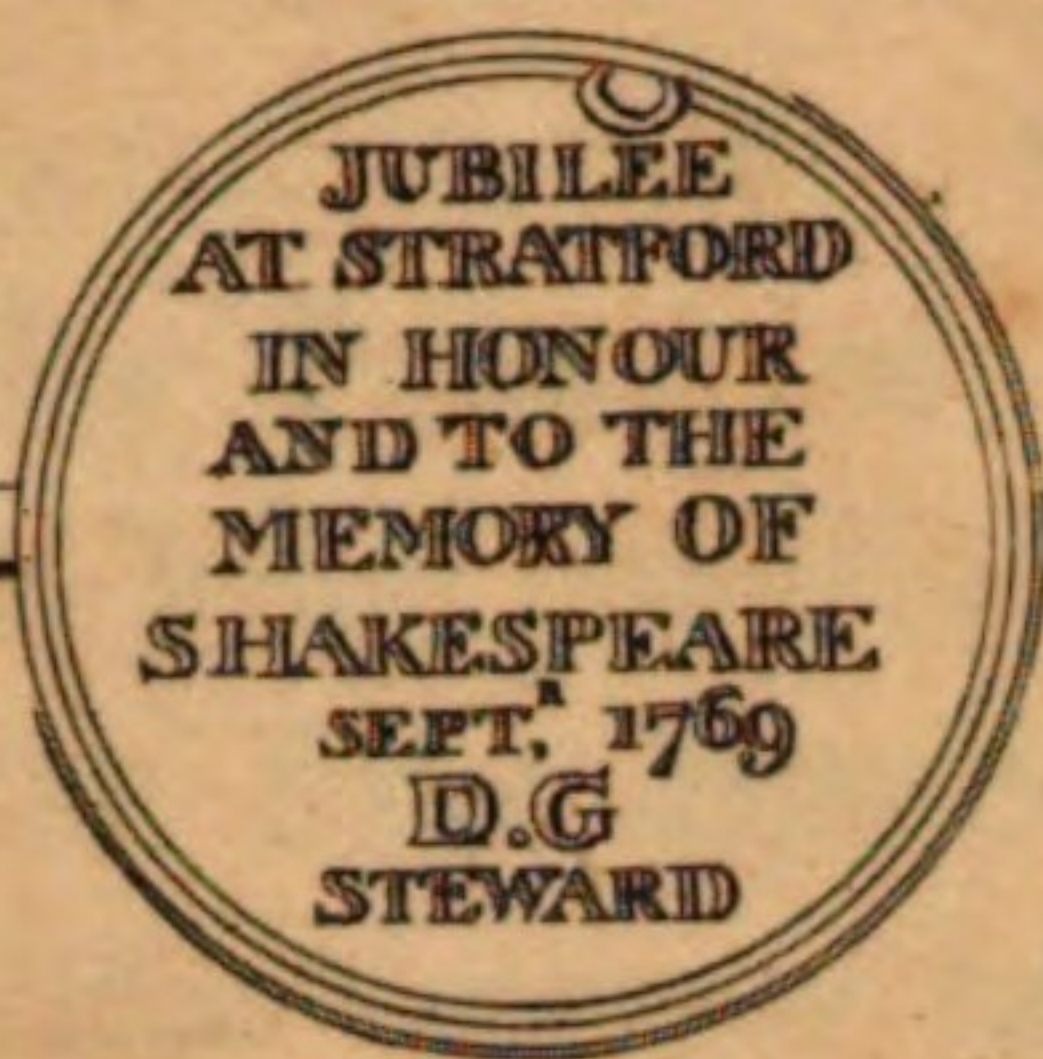
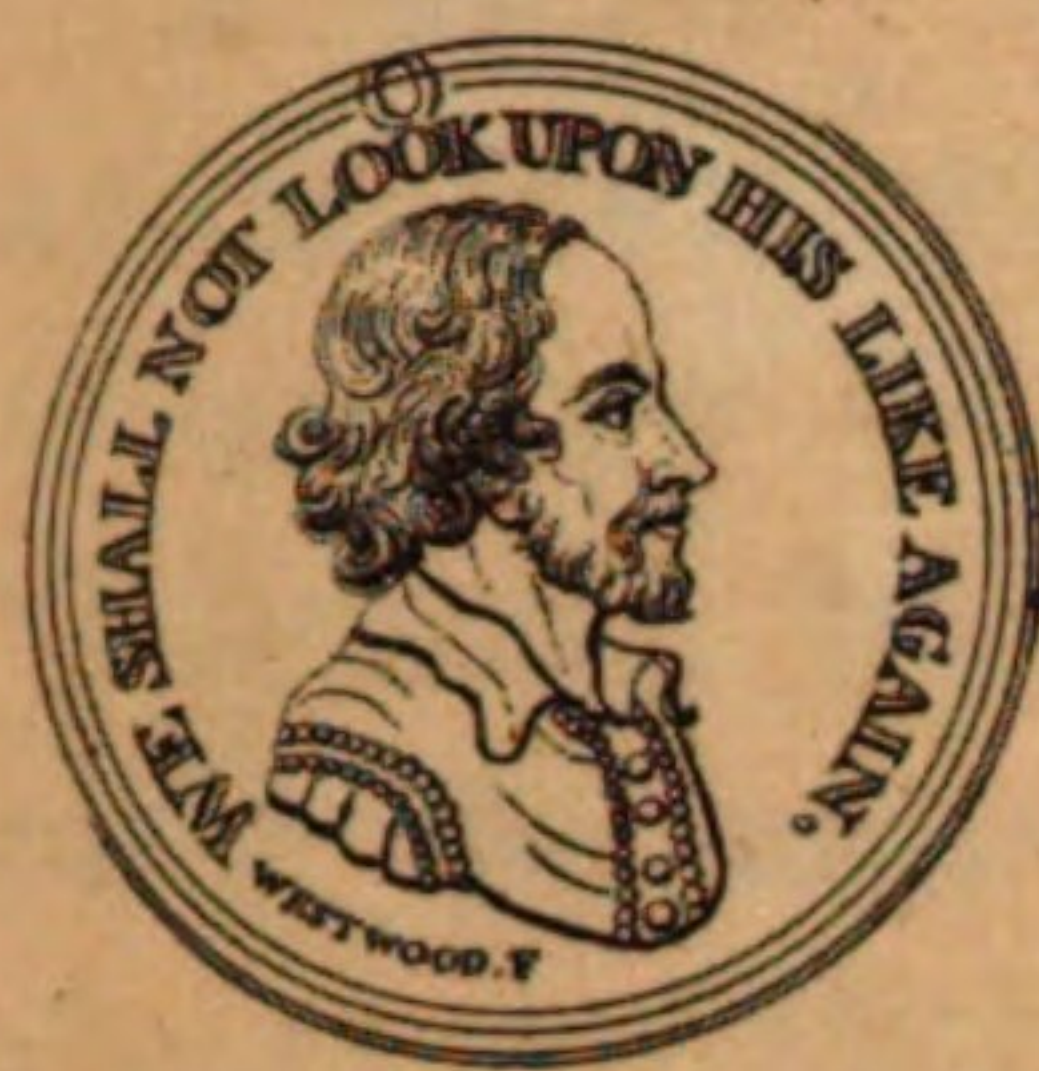
9.

An oval medal of Prince Rupert. Obverse his bust; the general's baton in his hand. Reverse his arms, with R. P. “ Rupertus Princeps.”

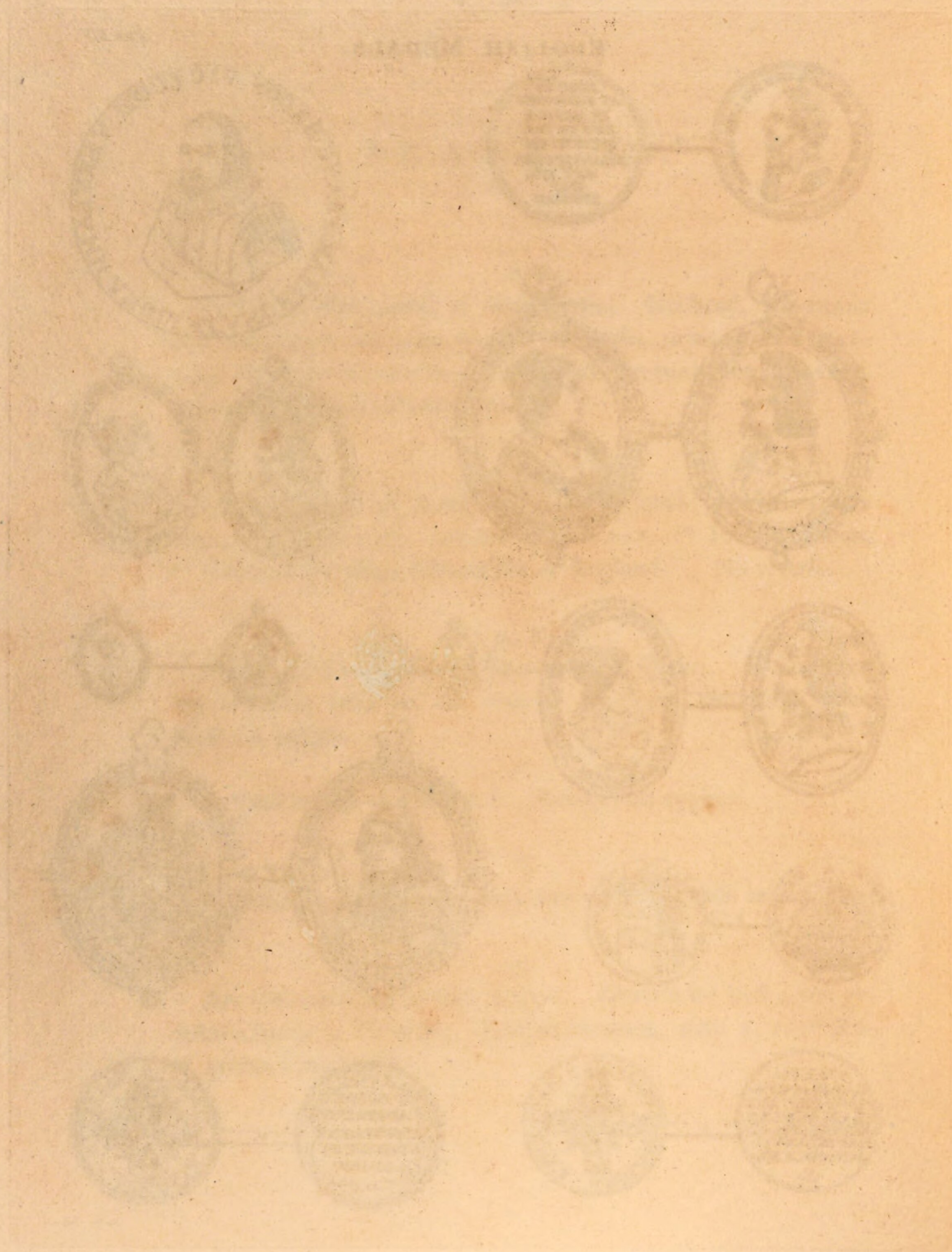
10. A jetton.

ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XIV.



Barlow sculp.



10.

A jetton. MEM. CAROLI PRIN. MAG. BRITANN. FRANC. HIBERN. NATI XXIX MAII, BAPTIZ. XXVII. JVN. M.DC.XXX. "In memory of Charles Prince of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, born 29th May, baptized 27th June, 1630." Reverse the arms of the four kingdoms: HACTENVS ANGLORVM NVLLI: "Hitherto (this honour has happened) to none of the English;" namely, to be born heir of these kingdoms.

11.

Another on the same occasion, and of similar device and import.

P L A T E X V .

C H A R L E S I .

1, 2, 3, 4.

ARE counters, struck on the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta, the fair and spirited daughter of Henry IV. of France. A particular explanation is unnecessary. The reverse of all is Cupid scattering roses and lillies; FVNDIT AMOR LILIA MIXTA ROSIS, "Love pours lillies mixt with roses." A pretty allusion to the alliance of the English roses and French lillies.

5.

The King, with usual titles. Reverse the King on horseback; HAVD VLLI VETERVM VIRTUTE SECVNDVS, "Second to name of the ancients in virtue."

6.

On the King's entry into London with the Queen, 16th of June, 1625. Reverse the King on horseback, under a canopy, supported by four men. Exergue, AVGVSTVS INGRESSVS LONDINI, "The august entrance of London."

7.

The King on horseback, O REX DA FACILEM CVRSVM, "O King give an easy course." Reverse, arms, 1628; ATQVE AVDACIBVS ANNVE COEPTIS, "And favour bold beginnings." Evelyn suspects this to have been struck upon occasion of an expedition

ENGLISH MEDALS, Charles I.

Plate XV.



pedition for the relief of Rochelle; but a medal should of itself expressly declare the occasion: and such vague legends form a great blemish.

8.

A small medal, on the coronation of Charles I., by Briot. Reverse an armed arm holding a sword, DONEC PAX REDDITA TERRIS, "Till peace be restored to the earth." Exergue, coron. 2 FEBR. 1626. At this time England was at war with Spain—because the Duke of Buckingham was haughty.

9.

A counter. Reverse the joint arms of England and France, with the Queen's titles.

10.

A counter of the Queen. Her arms, and titles. Reverse a high tree in a forest, SUPEREMINET OMNES, "More eminent than all," 1628. There is a counter of Mary of Scotland, with a similar reverse and legend.

11.

A counter of the King. Arms, encircled with the orders of the Garter and the Thistle. Reverse, a trident and scepter crossed; REGIT VNVS VTROQVE, 1628, "One rules by both;" alluding to the British sovereignty of the sea.

12.

Another counter. The King's head, with a radiated crown. Reverse, a variation of the last.

13.

A counter. Reverse the Star of the order of the Garter: PRISCI DECUS ORDINIS AVCTVM, 1629, "The glory of an ancient order increased."

14, 15, 16.

Counters on the birth of Charles Prince of Wales*. The arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; *HACTENVS ANGLORVM NVLLI*, "Hitherto to no Englishman." Understand that, Charles I. being born in Scotland, no Englishman had a title to all these arms before Charles, the Heir Apparent. Reverse an inscription, *IN HONOR. CARO. PRINC. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HI. NAT. 29 MAII 1630*, "To the honour of Charles Prince of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, born 29 May 1630."

17.

Another counter on the baptism of Prince Charles, 27th of June, 1630.

18.

A counter on the birth of Prince Charles. Reverse the Royal Babe in its cradle, crowned by Mercury and Mars; but Mercury and Venus would have been more prophetic: *REDDAT AVOS*, "May he restore his ancestors;" that is, may he be equal to them in virtues.

19.

The Scottish coronation medal of Charles I. His head and titles; but with *SCOTIÆ* first. Reverse a thistle: *HINC NOSTRÆ CREVERE ROSÆ*, "Hence our roses have grown;" importing the roses of England, or English kings, to have grown from the Scottish thistle or kingdom. Exergue, *CORON. 18 IVNII, 1633*, being the day upon which Charles I. was crowned King of Scotland at Edinburgh; and *B.* for Briot, the name of the artist. This medal sometimes occurs struck on gold found in Scotland, and bearing on the edge, *EX AVRO VT IN SCOTIA REPERITVR. BRIOT FECIT EDINBVRGI 1633*, "Of gold as it is found in Scotland. Done by Briot at Edinburgh, 1633." Briot was a famous French artist.

* See others, Plate XIV. No. 10, 11.

20. A counter

20.

A counter on the birth of the Duke of York. His arms, NON SIC MILLE COHORTES, "Not so a thousand cohorts;" meaning, it is supposed, that he gave more strength to the throne than armies could; or, if prophetic, that a thousand cohorts of foes could not have injured his house and people so much as his madness.

21.

A counter on the baptism of the Duke of York.

22.

A small counter, with the Prince's crest and motto. Upon the other side, SI VIS OMNIA SVBJICERE SVBJICE TE RATIONI, "If thou wouldst subdue all things, subdue thyself to reason."

23.

A small medal. Obverse the King and Queen, half length, with joined hands; and titles. Reverse the three royal children, with two Cupids supporting a crown: REGIS, REGNORVM, POPVLIQVE SALVS, 1635, "The safety of the King, Kingdoms, and People."

P L A T E XVI.

I.

THE King's head, and titles. Reverse a view of London, and the sun shining upon it, SOL ORBEM REDIENS, SIC REX ILLUMINAT VRBEM, "The sun returning illuminates the world, so the King does the city."

2.

The King on horseback, with his titles, and date 1633. Reverse only a variety of the former medal. These medals were struck on the King's return from his coronation in Scotland.

3.

A counter on the Prince's receiving the order of the Garter. A young tree in a forest, surmounted by the Prince's crown; SERIS FACTURA NEPOTIBVS VMBRAM, "To become a shade to late posterity." Reverse, in the Garter this inscription, CAROLI M. B. REGIS FILIVS CAROL. PRINC. INAUGVRATVR XXII MAII MDCXXXIX. "Prince Charles, son of Charles King of Great Britain, inaugurated 22 May 1639."

4, 7.

Varieties of one medal. Obverse the King's head, and titles. Reverse a ship setting sail; NEC META MIHI QVI TERMINVS ORBI, "Nor is that a bound to me which terminates the world;" namely, the ocean, which, by the ancients, was thought to encompass the earth. This alludes to the dominion of the sea assumed by Great Britain.

5. Is



5.

Is a counter on the same subject, and with the same legend; but an important circumstance, the date, is added, 1639.

6.

A pretty counter on the Prince of Wales being installed a Knight of the Garter. His head, with ornaments of the order, CAROLVS PRINC. MA. BR. NOB. OR. GARTERI ES. 22 MAII 1638. "Charles Prince of Great Britain, a Knight of the noble order of the Garter, 22 May 1638." Reverse the Prince's crest and motto, surrounded with the Garter, MAGNA PARENTIS MAGNA SPES, "The great hope of his father." There must be an error in the year of this or No. 3.

8, II.

Counters of the King. He appears on horseback, trampling on spears; with his usual titles. Reverse the rose of England and thistle of Scotland joined in knots, and supported by a hand from heaven; QVOS DEVS, "Whom God," understand, has joined let none attempt to separate. Date on No. II is 1639. In that year the civil war with Scotland broke out. The grand civil war in England began with the King's erecting his standard at Nottingham, 22d of August, 1642.

9.

This medal was first published by Mr. Evelyn, as having been found in a field of his, and very rare. The King and Queen sitting hand in hand, and trampling on a dragon; CERTIVS PYTHONEM IUNCTI, "They will more certainly slay the Python, being joined." Above the King's head is the sun, above the Queen's the moon, the symbols of Apollo and Diana, who, in mythology, slew the dragon Python, by which last is understood the Parliament. The fancy is pretty; but the King and Queen ought to have been attacking the dragon, and not trampling

ling on him; an action which could only enrage, but never kill him. Reverse this inscription: XIII. IUL. CAROL. ET MARIAE M. B. F. ET H. R. R. IN VALLE KEINTON AVSPICAT. OCCURRENT. ET FVGATO IN OCCIDENT. REBELLIVM VICT. ET PAC. OMEN OXON. M.DC.XLIII. By the ignorance of the artist, or carelessness of Mr. Evelyn, whose book is remarkably incorrect, it is difficult to make grammar of this inscription; but the meaning is, that, on the 13th of July, 1643, the King and Queen having fortunately met in the valley of Keinton, dispersed the rebels to the west, and brought an omen of victory and peace to Oxford.

10.

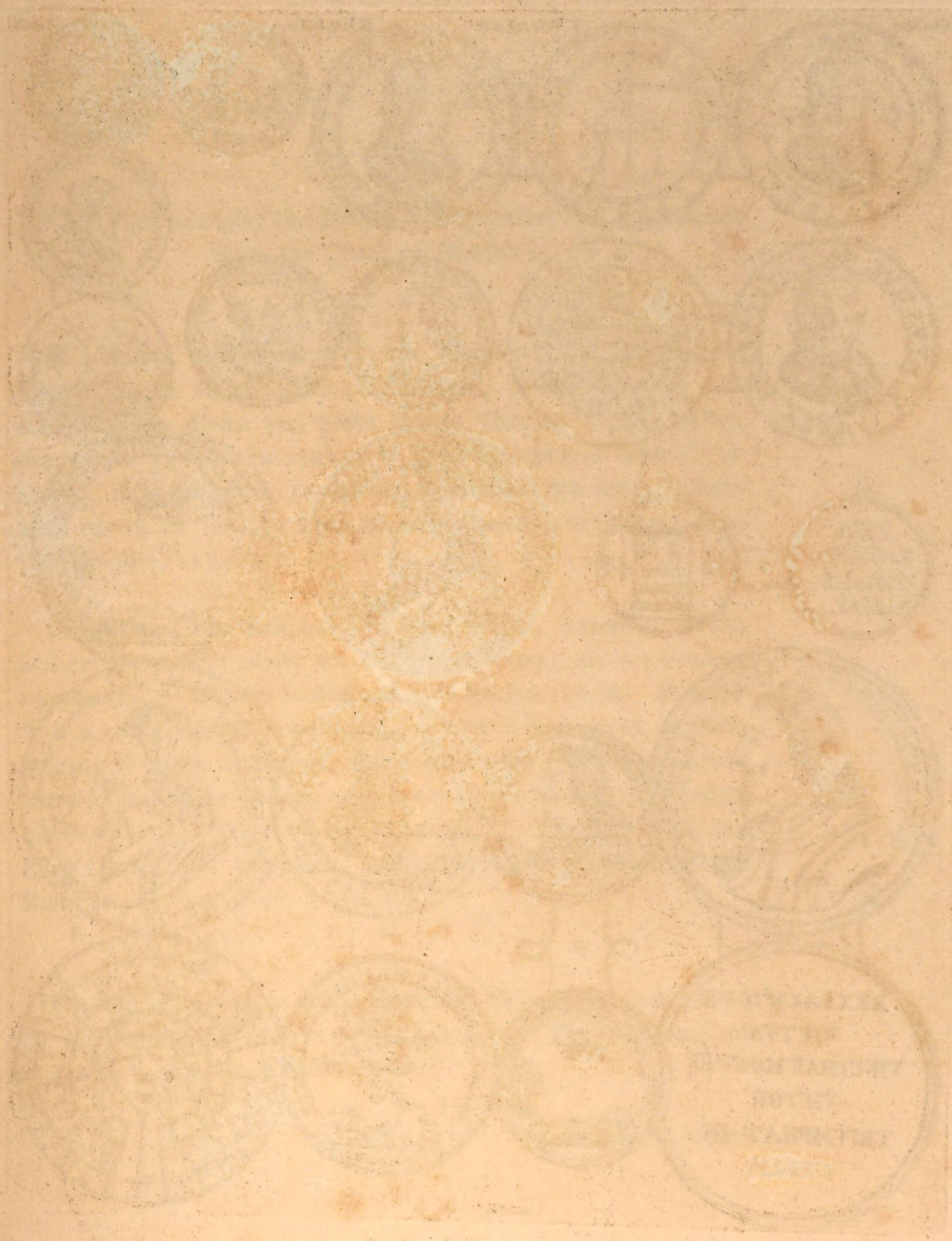
Obverse the King's head, and titles. Reverse the Prince of Wales on horseback; ILLVST. CAROLVS PRINCEPS WALLIÆ, "The illustrious Charles Prince of Wales."

12.

A counter, with the King's head and titles. Reverse three crowns joined with knots, VNITÆ INVICTÆ, "United invincible."

13.

A counter. Reverse a sword and olive branch, IN VTRVMQVE PARATVS, "Prepared for either," war or peace.



Charles I

ENGLISH

MEDALS.

Plate VIII



C. Hall sc.

P L A T E X V I I .

THIS Plate contains the Medals and Counters that were struck upon the Death of Charles I.

I.

Is a medal, with varieties in the obverse. The first has the King's initials on the sides of the head, DIVVS CAROLVS BRI. PIVS, "The divine and pious British Charles." The other, SVCCCESSOR VERVS VTRIVSQVE, "True successor of both;" alluding, it is imagined, to the two roses above the head. Common reverse of both, a hammer on an anvil, INEXPVGNABILIS, "Invincible," 1648.

2, 5.

Counters. The first has the King's head, CAROLVS PRIMVS MORITVR ET VIVIT IANV. 30. 1648. EST NOBILE VICENDI GENVS PATIENTIA, "Charles I. dies and lives 30 Jan. 1648. Patience "is a noble way of conquering." The King's hand appears, holding a crown of thorns, and a label with CHRISTI TRACTOR. Reverse the winds blowing against a rock; with a label, IMMOTA TRIUMPHANS, "Triumphing unmoved." The other has the King's head, and usual titles; and the same reverse and motto. Exergue IAN. 30. 1648. ROWL. F.

3.

Has the same obverse as the second of No. 1. Reverse a salamander in flames, CONSTANTIA CÆSARIS, "The constancy of "Cæsar." IAN. 30. 1648.

H

4. A coun-

4.

A counter, with the King's head and titles. Reverse a phoenix in flames, with the name and titles of Charles II., and EX CINERIBVS, "From the ashes," understand, has risen a new phoenix.

6.

A counter, or ornament, remarkably rude. "DEO Ecclesiæ
"PRINCIP1 VICTIMA," "A Victim to God, the Church, and
"the King." Other side, an altar, "P. M. Acad. Oxon."
"The University of Oxford to his pious memory," 1648.

7, 9.

Varieties of the same medal. Obverse the King's head, and titles, with this addition, GLOR. MEM. "To the glorious memory." Reverse a landscape, and sheep without a shepherd: above a hand, holding a starry crown, VIRTUT. EX ME FORTVNAM EX ALIIS, "Learn virtue from me, but fortune from others."

8.

The King's head and titles, with the addition as in the last. Reverse an inscription, REX PACIFICVS VICTVS VINCEBAT HOSTES, VICTOR TRIUMPHAT IN COELIS, "This pacific King, though
"vanquished, subdued his enemies, and as a victor triumphs in
"heaven." Under the bust of No. 7 is R. and of 8 is N. R. F. marks of Roettier the artist, afterwards employed in the English coinage by Charles II.

10.

A Dutch medal on the King's death. Obverse his head, with a Dutch legend. Reverse the mob, represented as a beast with many heads, exulting over the head, crown, and scepter, of this unhappy monarch.

11. The

II.

The King's head and name: around POPVLE MEV QVID FECI
TIBI, 1649, "What have I done to thee, my people?" Re-
verse Medusa's head, with thunder, ensigns of war, and a sword:
in the inner circle, CONCILIABVLVM ANGLIÆ, "The Assembly of
" England,"

BLASFEMANT,	NECANT,	SPERNVNT,
DEVN;	REGEM;	LEGEM;

" blaspheme God; kill the King; despise the Law."

P L A T E XVIII.

CHIEFLY ILLUSTRIOUS, OR PRIVATE, PERSONS,
IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

I.

IS the finest medal of Charles I. and his lovely Queen, done, it is supposed, by Warin. It has their heads in high relief, and of fine workmanship; and the common titles: date, 1636. Reverse Justice and Peace kissing, with two genii bearing their symbols; for Justice oddly bears her sword only: *IVSTITIA ET PAX OSCVLATÆ SVNT. PSAL. 84.* "Justice and Peace have kissed each other. Psalm 84."

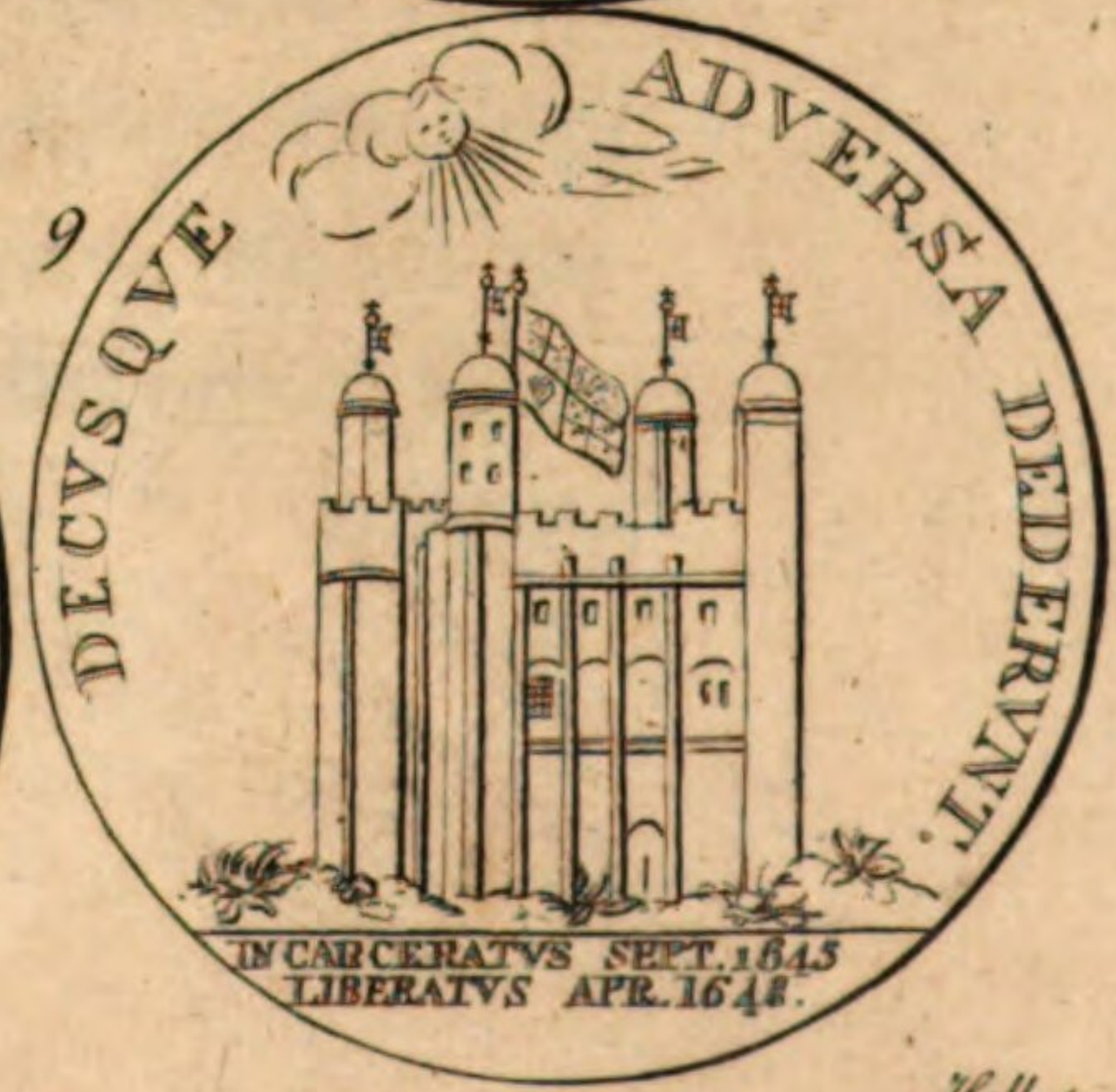
2.

A curious counter, or small medal. The King's head laureated, and titles. Reverse the City of Bristol: *CIVITAS BRISTOLI REDVCTA, 1643,* "The city of Bristol reduced."

3.

A counter of William Juxon, Bishop of London, Lord Treasurer. A view of London, and a hand with a pastoral staff, on which sits a stork with a stone in its foot, emblem of vigilance: *NON DORMIT QVI CVSTODIT,* "He does not sleep who guards us." Reverse the arms of the see, and of the Bishop's family, *GVILI. LOND. EPIS. ET ANGLIÆ THESAVR.* "William Bishop of London, Treasurer of England."

Dr. William Juxon was a great friend of Laud, but of a quite different character, as the mildness and gentleness of his manners gained



gained him universal esteem. He was consecrated Bishop of London October 27, 1633, and made Lord Treasurer in March, 1635-6. At the Restoration of Charles II. he was promoted to the highest dignities of the church. He died the 4th of June, 1663, aged 81.

4.

Is a medal of Simon Beal, who appears to have been Serjeant Trumpeter in this reign.

5.

Of Sir William Parkhurst, Warden of the Mint in 1623, done by Rawlins at Oxford, 1644.

6.

Of Sir Robert Heath, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, aged 71, in 1645. Reverse his arms. In 1631 he was made Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and in 1640 Justice of the Court of King's Bench; and in 1643 Chief Justice of this Court. He was very obnoxious to Parliament, and therefore fled abroad. He died at Caen in Normandy, 1649, aged 75. He was author of "Maxims and Rules of Pleading."

7.

Of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded 10th January, 1644. Struck after the death of Charles I., as the reverse shews; having a genius bearing the archiepiscopal badges, above two genii bearing the royal: beneath is a view of London. Legend, SANCTI CAROLI PRÆCURSOR, "The forerunner of holy Charles."

William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the great favourite of Charles I., and a zealous advocate for regal and ecclesiastical power; a man of great industry and extensive learning. All his virtues partook of the warmth of his temper, which entered into his religion. He was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury

terbury the 19th of September, 1633, having first filled the see of London: was impeached by the Parliament in 1640, and beheaded by order of the long Parliament the 10th of January, 1644.

8.

Is a smaller medal of Laud, without reverse.

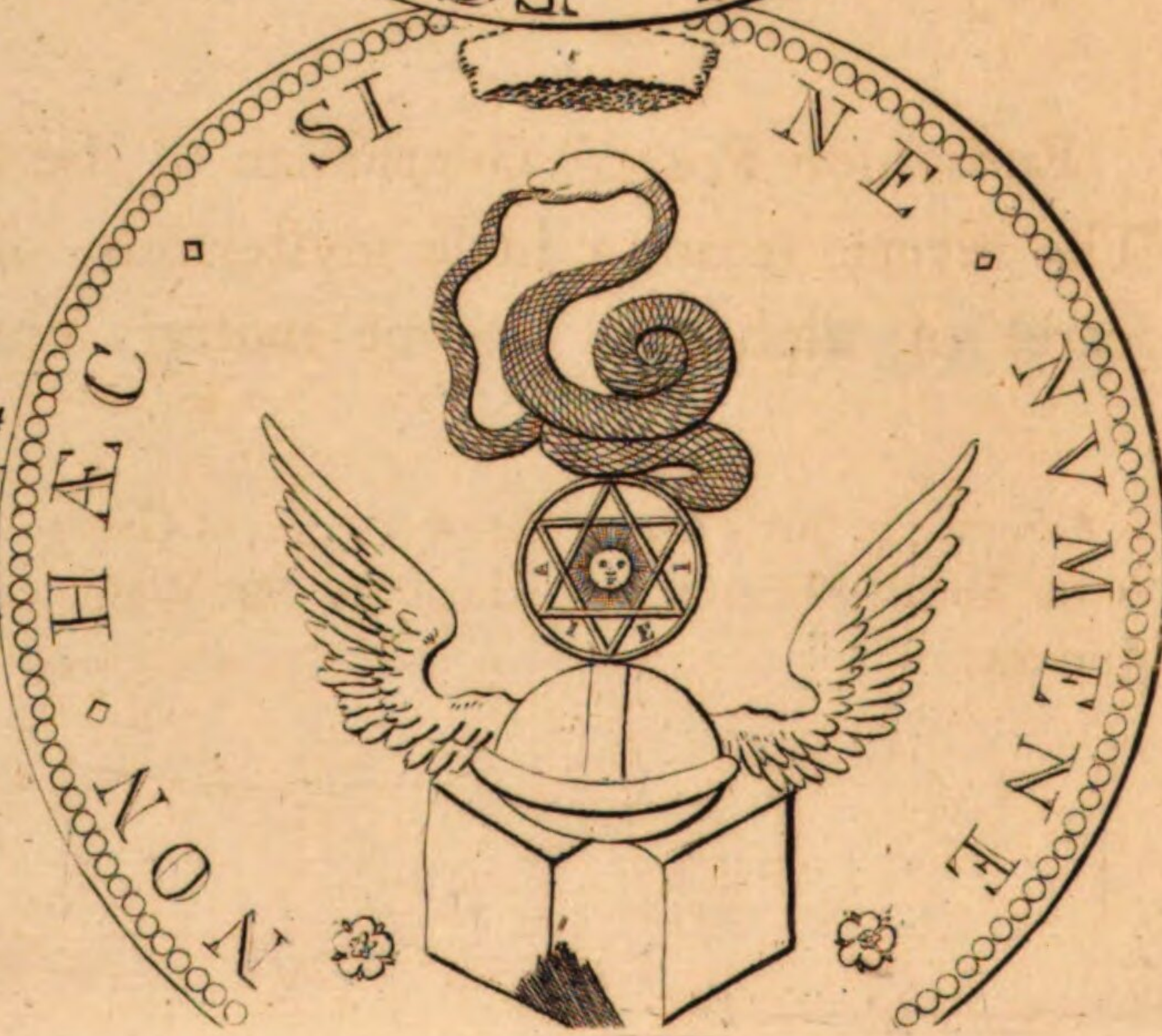
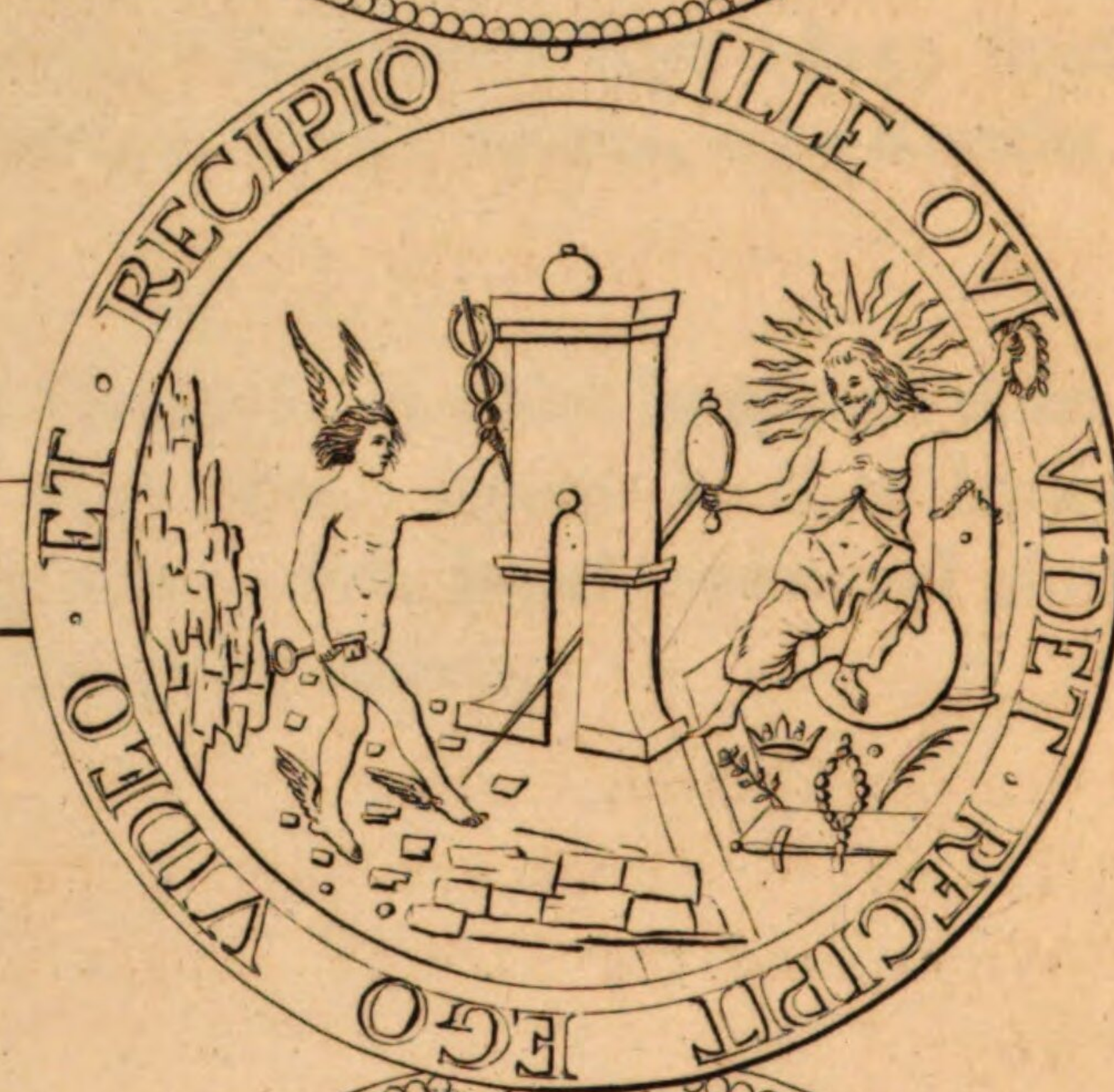
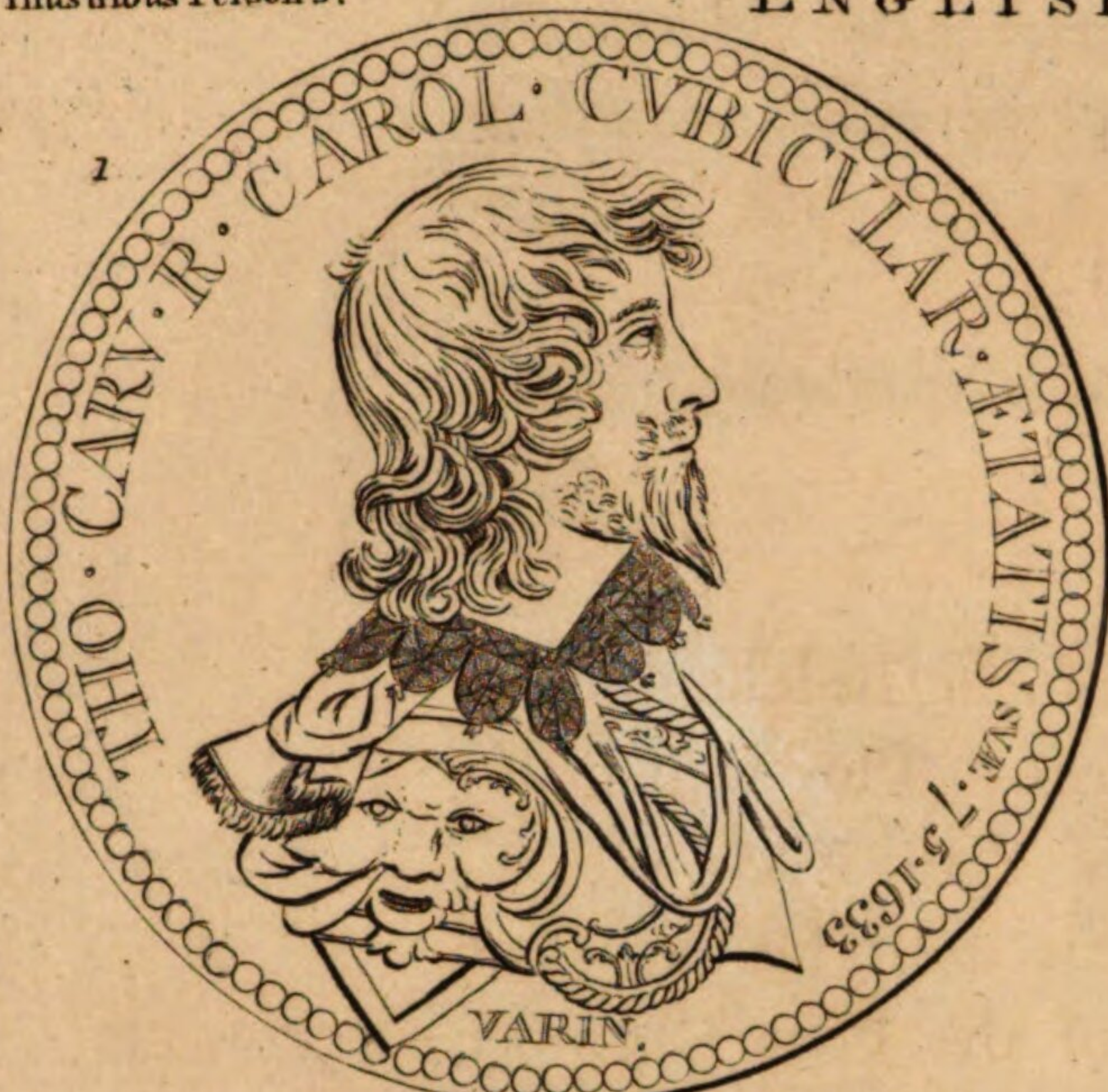
9.

A medal of Colonel Strangeways, first published by Evelyn. Obverse his head; ÆGIDIVS STRANGWAYS DE MELBVRY IN COM. DORCESTR. ARM. "Giles Strangeways, of Melbury in Dorsetshire, Esquire." Reverse, that part of the Tower of London called Cæsar's Tower: DECVS QVE ADVERSA DEDERVNT, "Adversity has given honour." Exergue, INCARCERATVS SEPT. 1645, LIBERATVS APR. 1648, "Imprisoned Sept. 1645; freed April 1648." This medal, as Evelyn informs, is by Roettier.

10.

A curious oval medal of Charles I., in which he appears three-quarters length, with his usual titles. Reverse he is on horseback, and a genius flying above, with laurel crown and olive branch, and the motto of the garter mispelt.





P L A T E X I X .

I.

THOMAS CAREW, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I. in his 75th year, 1633, by Warin. This medal also occurs, reverse his wife, which reverse see Plate XXI. No. 1. The 75 is surely an error for 35; and this must be the Poet Thomas Carew, "one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber" and Sewer in ordinary to His Majesty," as the title of his Poems bears, London, 1640, 12mo. See a specimen of them in "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," Vol. III. page 246; where it is mentioned that he died, in the prime of his age, in 1639*.

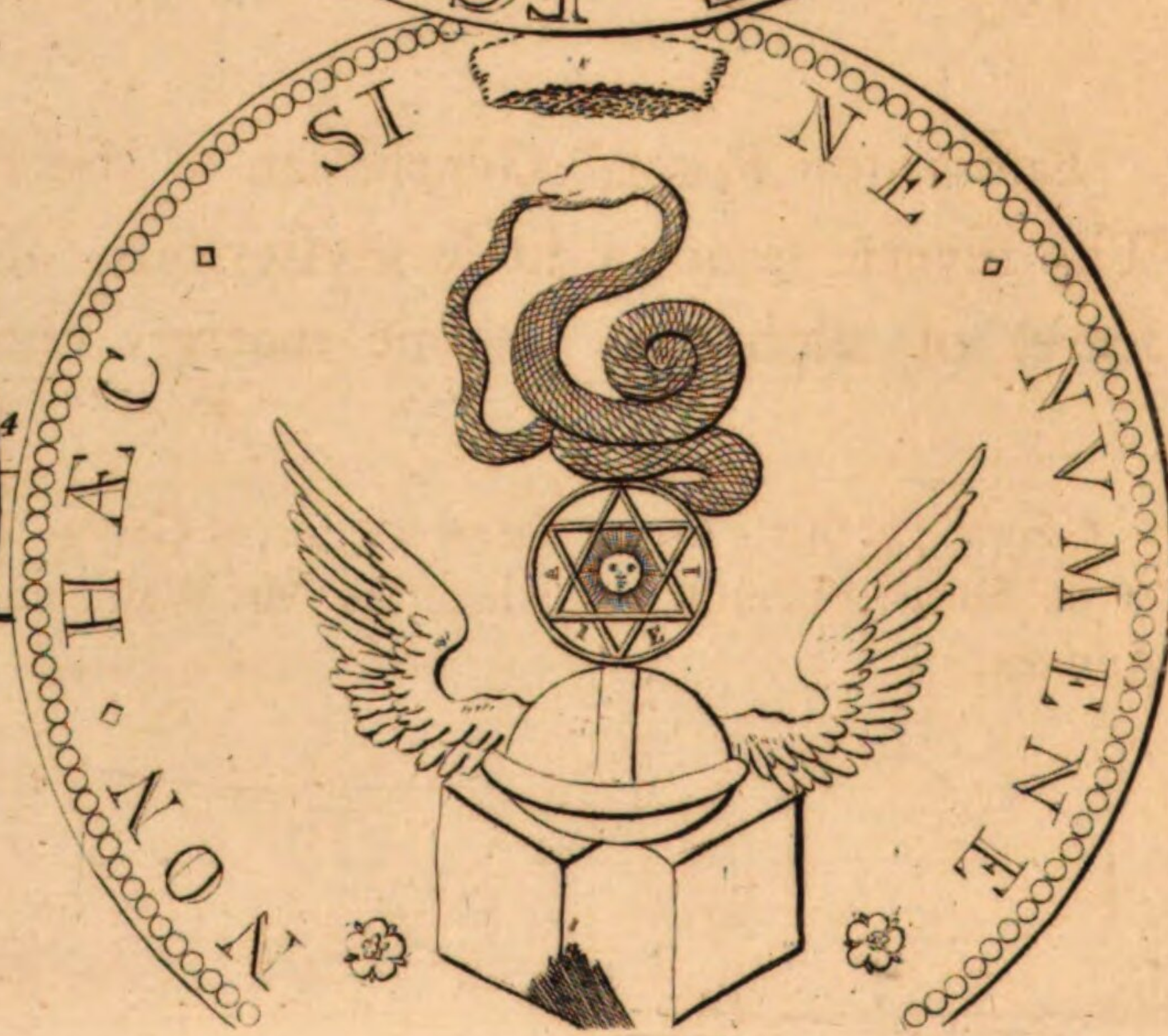
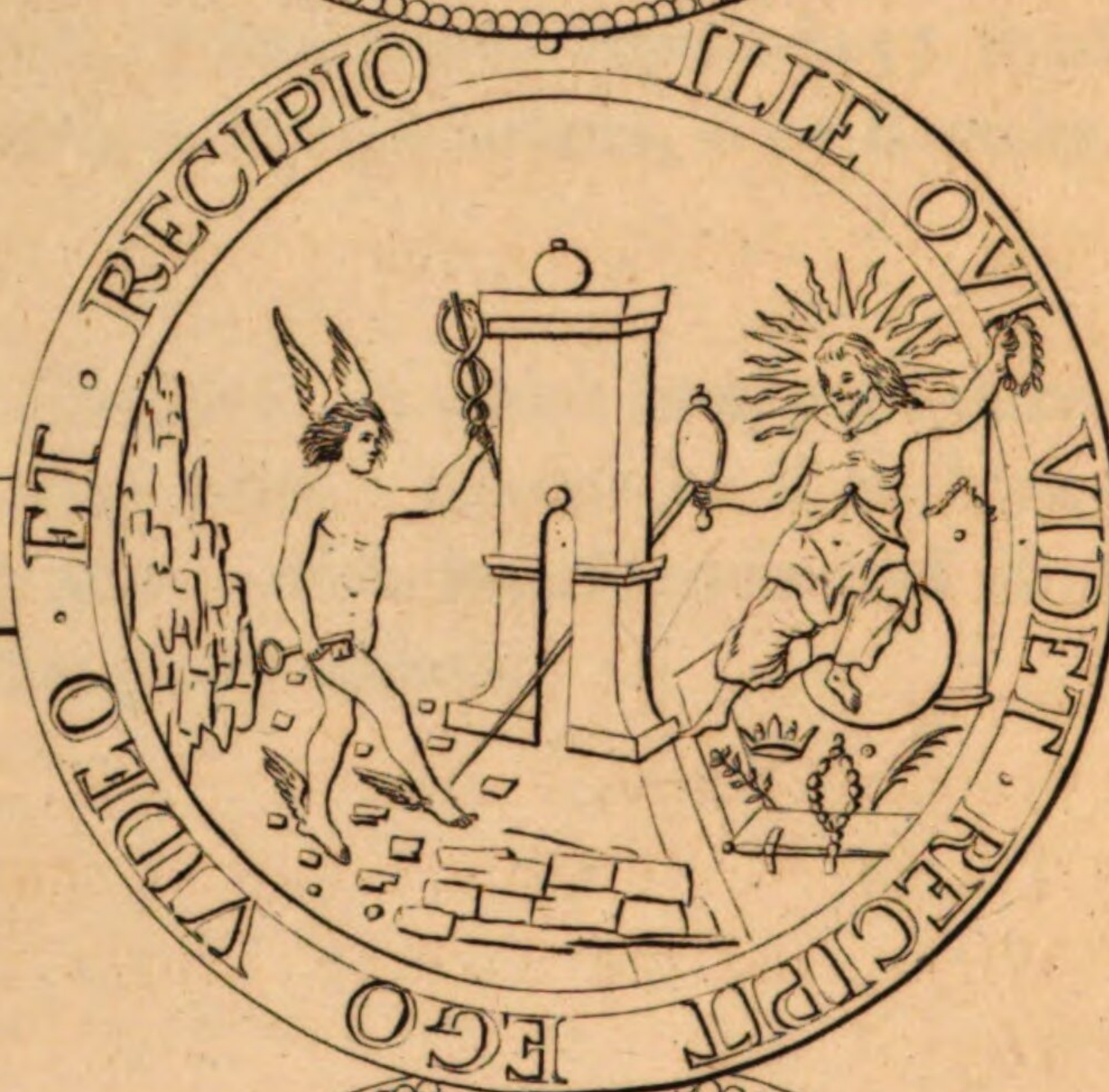
2.

The Earl of Portland: no reverse. DO. RICH. WESTON CO. DE PORTLAND, BA. DE NAYLAND SVM. ANG. THESAVR. CAPIT. ET GVB. INS. VECT. ET TVR. PERIS. EQ. ÆT. 56, 1637, "The Lord
" Richard Weston Earl of Portland, Baron of Nayland; High
" Treasurer of England; Captain and Governor of the isle of
" Wight, and the Tower; Knight of the Garter; aged 56,
" 1637."

3.

Endymion Porter, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Charles I. The reverse is not a little mysterious, and seems to refer to some secret of alchymy. Some matters concerning this Gentleman

* Some say this Thomas Carew was son of George Carew Earl of Totness, the author of the Pacata Hibernia; of whom see Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.



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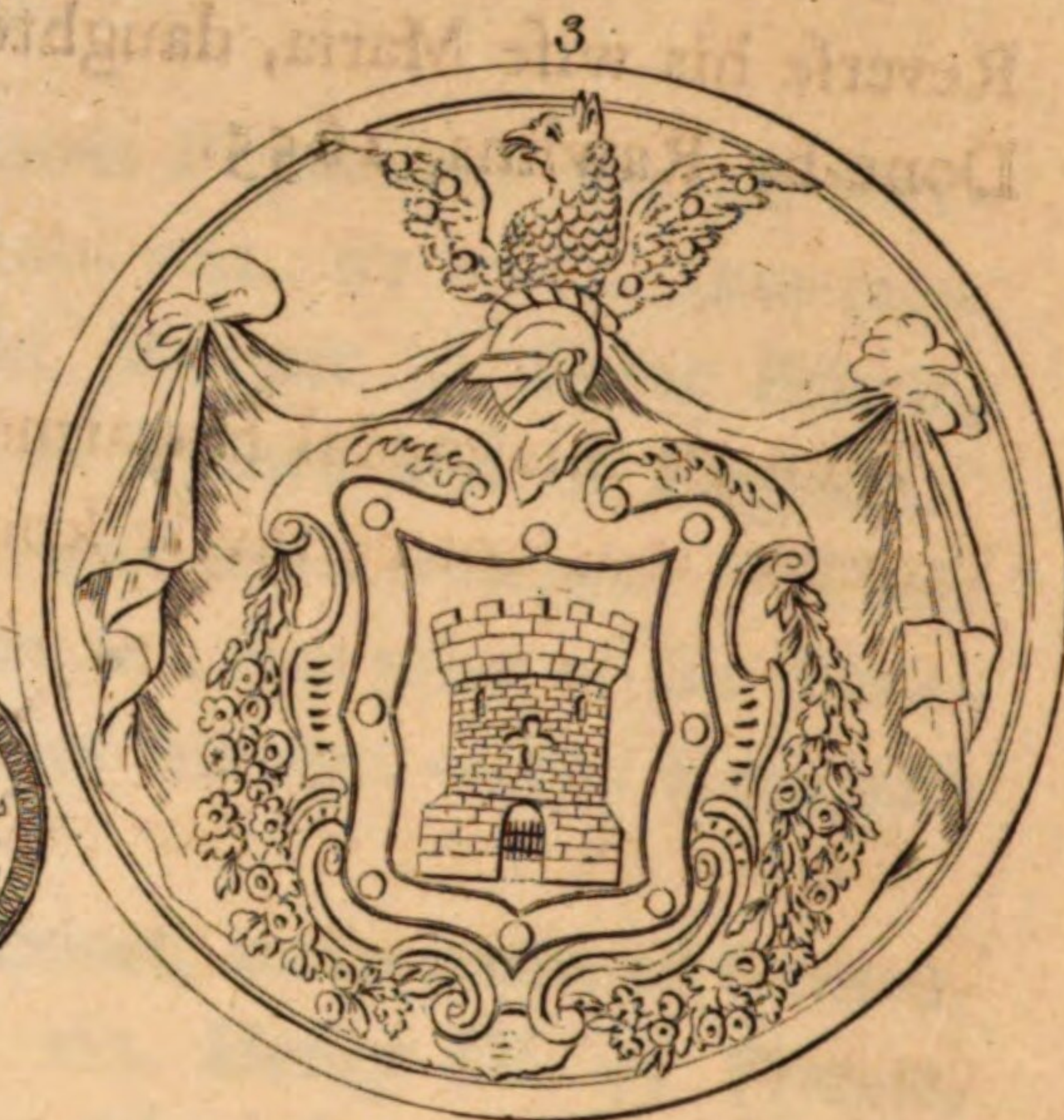
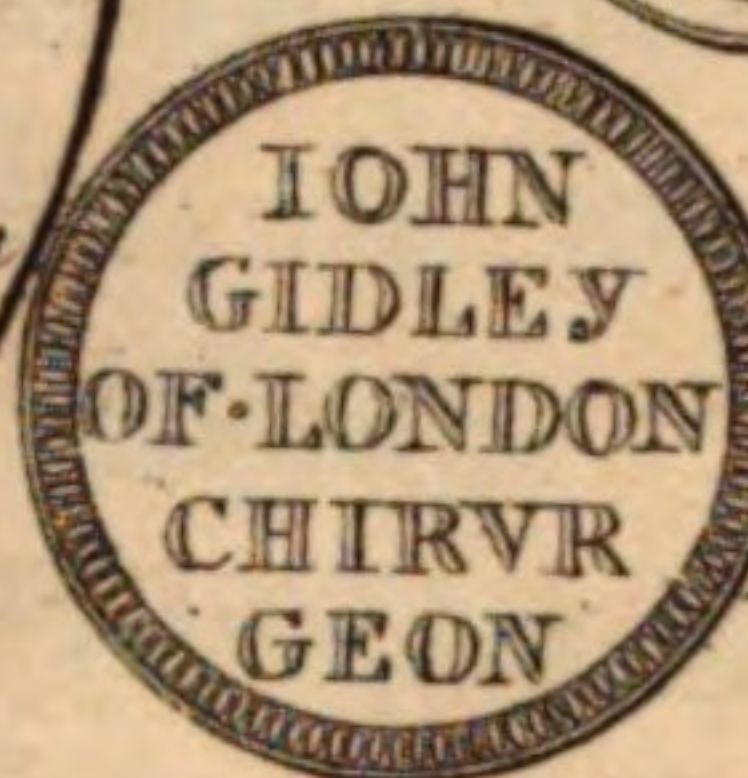
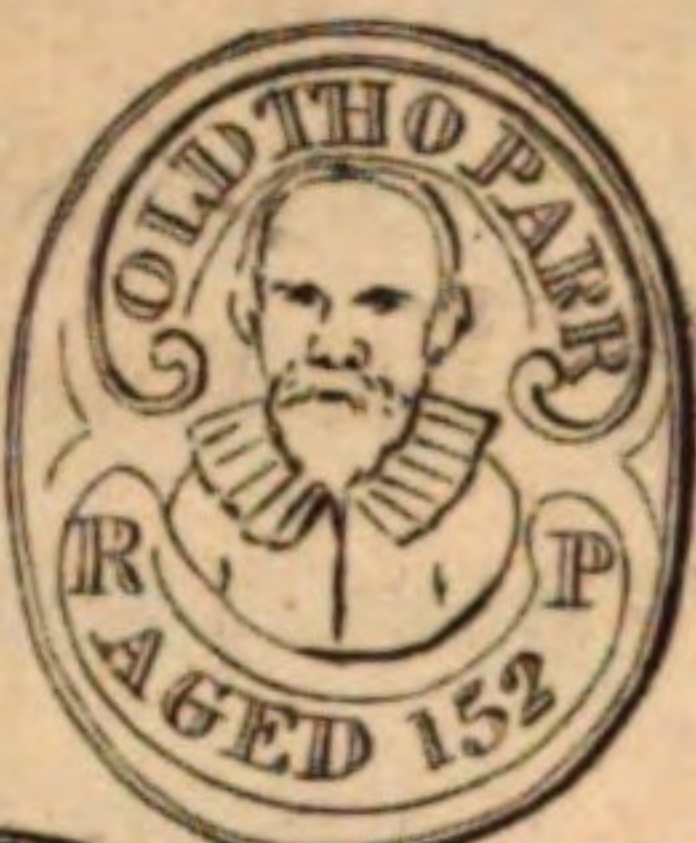
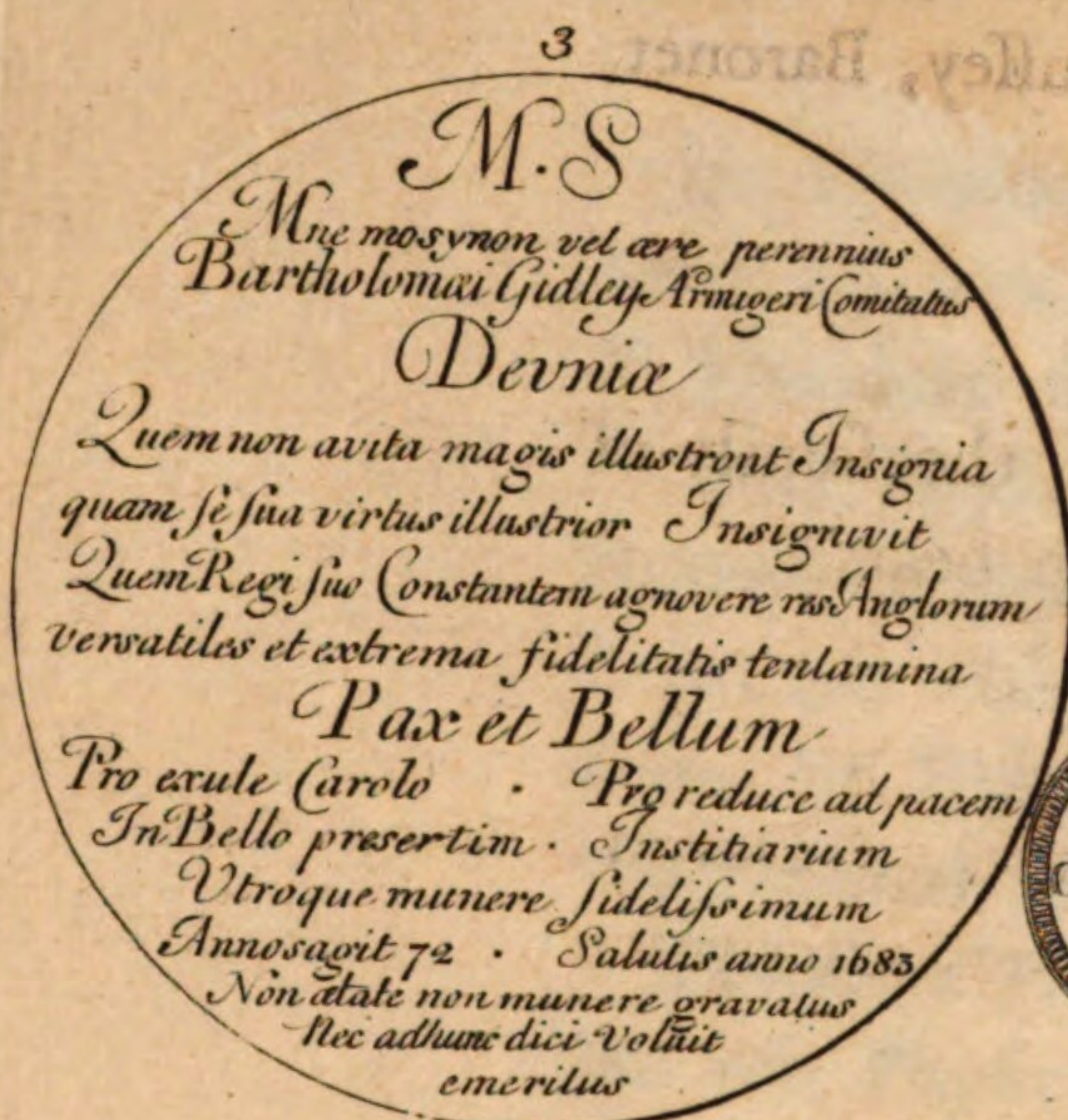
* Some say this Thomas Carew was son of George Carew Earl of Totness, the author of the Pacata Hibernia; of whom see Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

may be found in Howel's Letters, and other writings of the time. He was much in favour with Charles and his father James. He was of excellent natural parts, which were adorned by arts, languages, and travels. He attended Charles, when Prince of Wales, into Spain; and was afterwards employed by him in several negociations abroad. He was Colonel of the seventh regiment of foot; and was very serviceable to the King in the civil wars; and so obnoxious to the Parliament, that he was always excepted from indemnity. He died abroad, in the Court of Charles II.

4.

Sir Theodore Mayerne, the famous Physician: TH. DE MAYERNE EQ. AVR. BARO. M. BNÆ 4 REG. GAL. ET ANGL. ARCHIAOS. "Theodore de Mayerne, Knight Baronet of Great Britain, "chief Phyfician to four Kings of France and of England." Reverse symbols of medicine, NON HÆC SINE NUMINE, "These "are not without a deity." There is a fine print of Sir Theodore, by Elder, in the 82d year of his age. — See Granger's Biographical History.

Theodore Turquius Mayerne, Baronet, was a native of Geneva. He was Phyfician to four Kings, viz. Henry IV. of France, James I. of England, and the two Charleses. He died, as is said, of drinking bad wine, in March, 1655, aged 83. He has left several Treatises on Phyfic, and one on Cookery.



P L A T E X X .

I.

SIR Robert Bolles, of Scampton, in Lincolnshire, Baronet. Reverse his wife Maria, daughter of Sir Edward Hufley, Baronet. Done by Rawlins, 1655.

2.

Though this medal has arms, and the motto of the family of Vincent, it is not certainly known whose portrait it bears.

3.

To the memory of Bartholomew Gidley, Esquire, of Devonshire, a loyalist, aged 72, in 1683, as the pompous inscription declares.

4.

Thomas Parr was the son of John Parr, of Winnington, in the parish of Alderbury, in Shropshire. He was born in the reign of Edward IV. 1483. At the age of 152 years he was brought up to London by the Earl of Arundel, and carried to Court. He did penance at 100 years of age; at 120 he married a second wife, by whom he had a son, who survived him. He died November, 1635, aged 152.

5, 6.

Pieces of one John Gidley, a surgeon in London, who also caused the former No. 3 to be struck. If an obscure man has such vanity as to strike various medals of himself and family, it is

I

certainly

certainly not the business of posterity to hunt for anecdotes of him, but rather to punish such vanity by neglect.

7.

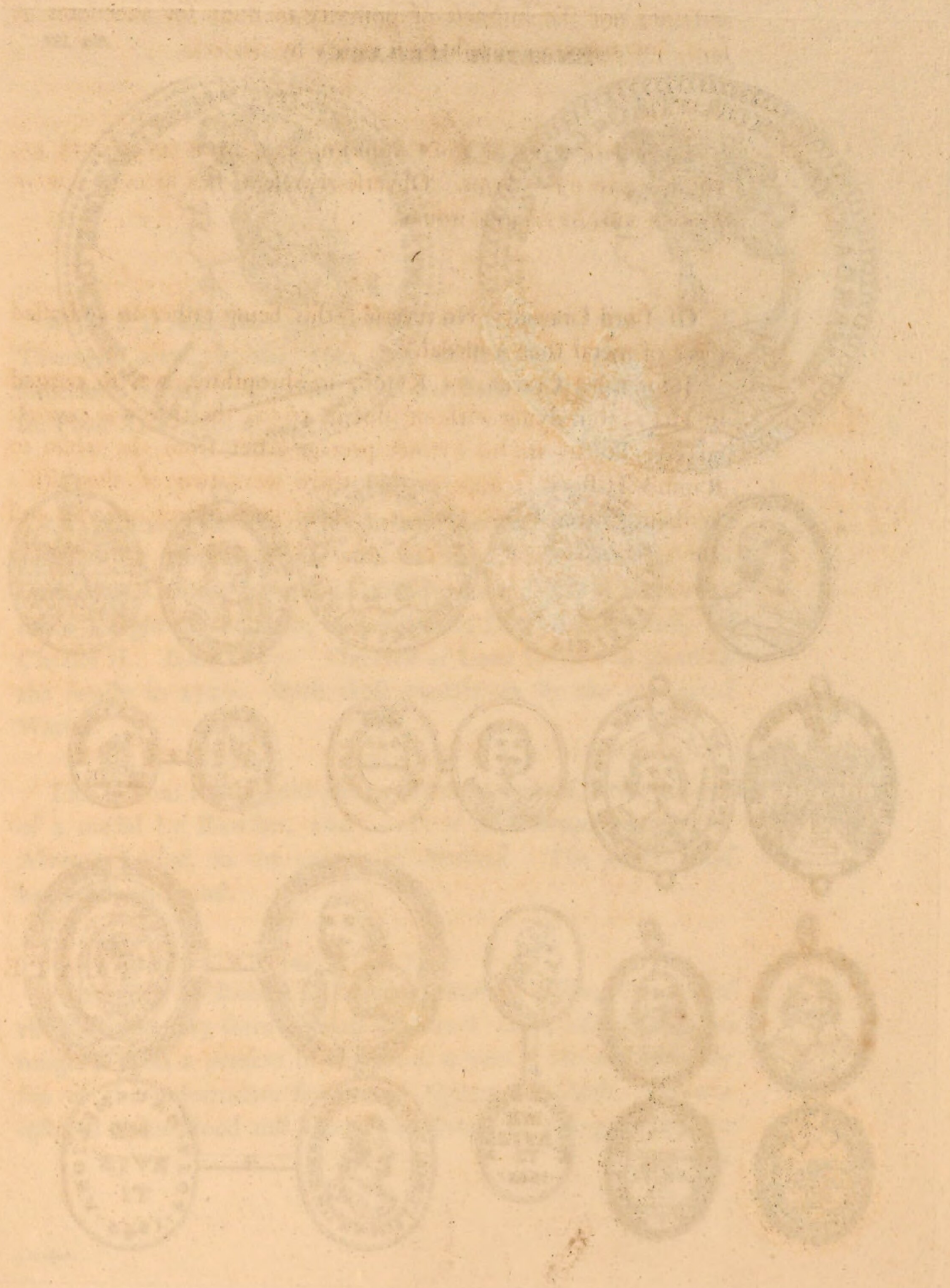
ANNE THE WIFE OF IOHN ELDRED, ESQ. DIED MARCH THE 31, 1678, AGED 72. Arms. Obverse represents her sitting, A WISE WOMAN BVILDETH HER HOUSE.

8.

Of Lord Craven. No reverse; this being rather an embossed piece of metal than a medal.

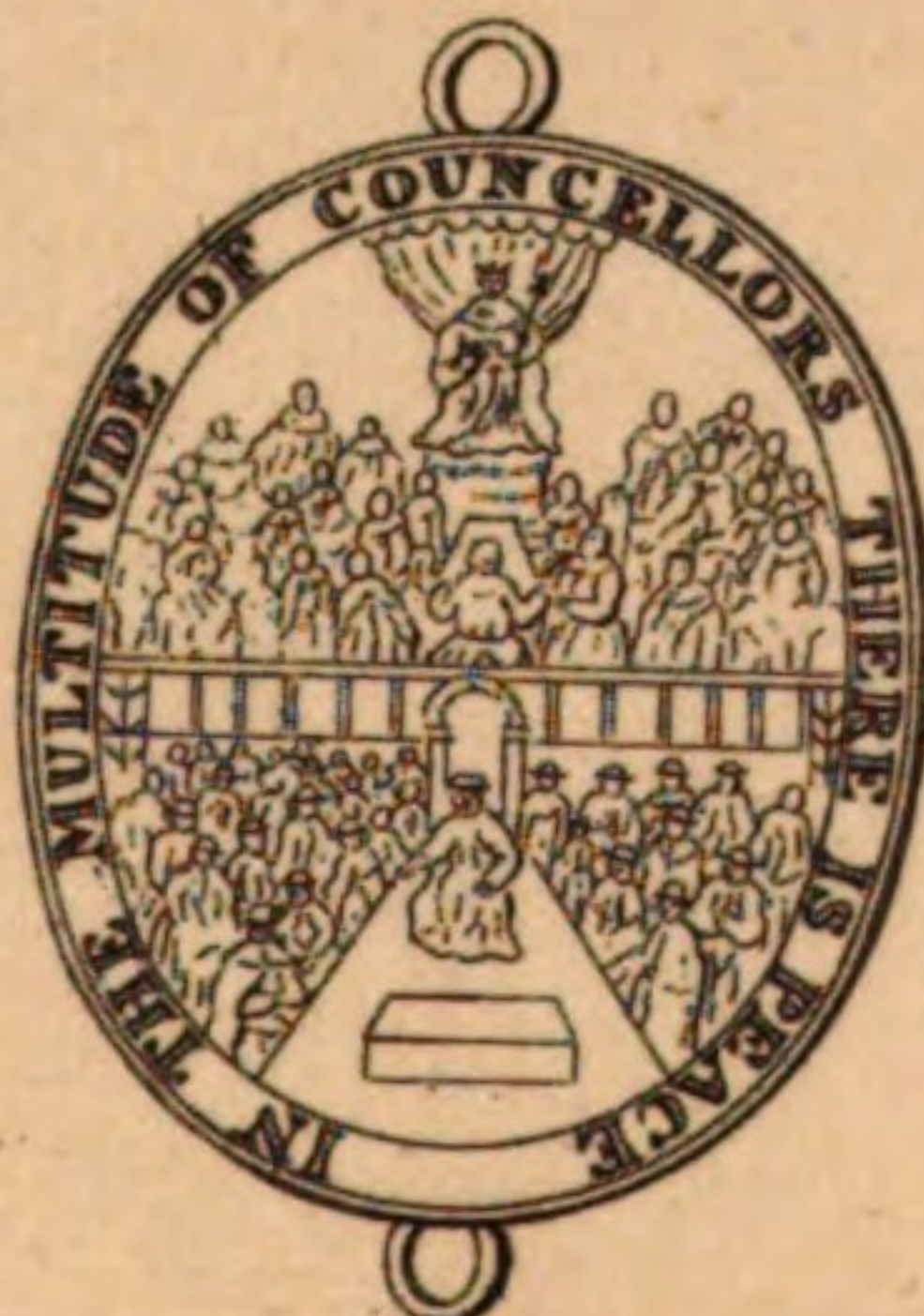
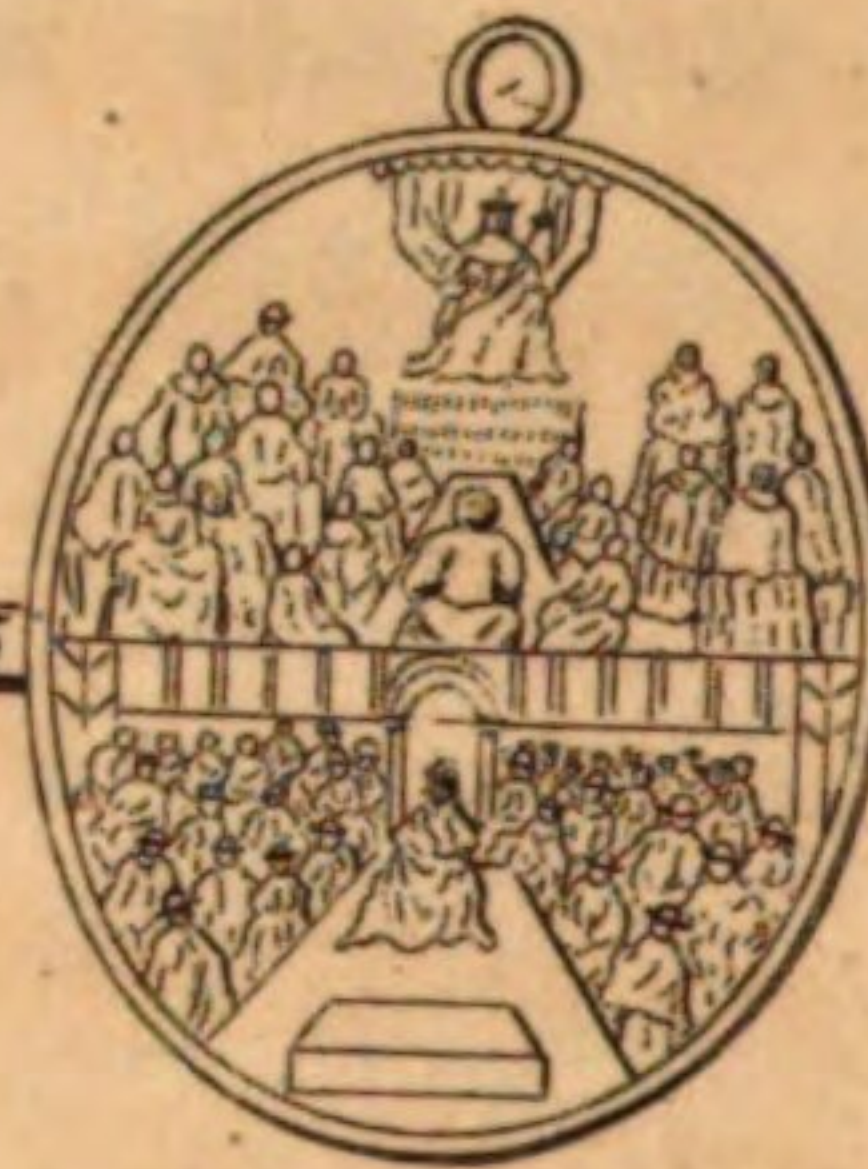
John Lord Craven, of Ryton, in Shropshire, was so created in 1642; but dying without issue in 1650, the title was extinct. So says Bolton in his extinct peerage; but from the tables to Rapin's History it appears that there were two of this title: William Craven Baron Craven, created 16th March, 1627; and John Craven Baron Craven, of Ryton, created 21st March, 1643.

PLATE



ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XXI.



Burke. Sculp.

P L A T E X X I.

1.

A M E D A L, without reverse, of Margaret, the wife of Thomas Carew, in the 25th year of her age, 1633. This sometimes occurs as the reverse of her husband's medal, which see Plate XIX. No. 1.

2.

Of William, the son of Sir Robert Ducie, Baronet, aged 21, 1636. Sir Robert Ducie was, in 1631, Lord Mayor; was banker to Charles I., and immensely rich. Sir William was made Knight of the Bath, and Viscount Downe of Ireland, by Charles II. Died 1697. The title of Lord Ducie was given to the family in 1720. Both these medals are by the celebrated Warin.

3.

This is from a thin gold plate, struck as a proof from the dye of a medal by Rawlins, 1647. It is of Thomas Harper, of Alveton Lodge, in the county of Stafford. The medal itself has not been found.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Are medals of Robert D'Evereux, Earl of Essex, General of the Parliamentary forces against Charles I. 1642-1645, when he resigned upon a pension of 10,000 *l.* a year. He was the only son of the unfortunate favorite of Queen Elizabeth, and was restored to his blood and honours by James I., who gave him for

I 2

wife

wife Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk, when she was but thirteen, and he fourteen years of age. It proved a most unhappy match. He acquired great reputation as a soldier in the Low Countries, before he commanded in England; and was, like his father, very popular. He died on the 14th of September, 1646.

No. 4 has the Earl's head, R. R. R. P. P. P. FIDISSIMVS, 1644. Reverse s. x., and beneath, on a scroll, G. L. Around, MAG. PROTEC. LIBERTAT. PATRIÆ, "The great protector of the liberty of his country." The meaning of the R. R. R. P. P. P. the s. x. and G. L. is far from clear.

No. 5 bears the Earl's bust, with a sword, and this legend, *Behold here both Houses of Parliament for the Religion and the Subject's Freedom*; and within, *Pro Religione, Lege, Rege, et Parlamento*, "For Religion, Law, King, and Parliament." The reverse has both Houses of Parliament; a subject too large and confused for a reverse, though afterwards adopted by the famous Simon. It is proper to remark, that none of these medals of Essex, except the last, is by Simon, though all are published in his works by Vertue.

No. 6 is similar to No. 5, only a hand and sword appear from heaven over the head; and the obverse has this legend, THE SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF GYDEON. The reverse bears, IN THE MULTITUDE OF COUNCELLORS THERE IS PEACE.

No. 7 has the Earl's head. Reverse his arms.

No. 8 is the first medal, in our plates, done by the famous Simon, and, for the reverse in particular, one of his finest. It has the Earl's head, side face, ROBERTUS ESSEXIAE COMES MILITUM PARLIAMENTI DVX GENERALIS, "Robert Earl of Essex, General of the Parliament's forces." Reverse Grief reclining upon ruins, and pointing to a broken pillar, emblematic of the Earl's being a grand supporter of his country; HINC ILLÆ LACHRYMÆ, "Hence these tears." Exergue, ABRVP. SEP. 14, 1646, "Broken
" Sept.

"Sept. 14, 1646." In the field appear these letters, FERT, implying *Fortitudo Ejus rempublicam tenuit*: "His fortitude supported the Commonwealth." This is one of the best of Simon's reverses; for in these he is unhappy, generally giving too much or too little.

9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Are medals of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, and his son Sir Thomas Fairfax, afterwards Lord Fairfax, both Parliamentary Generals.

Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, father of Sir Thomas Fairfax, was General of the Parliament forces in the North. He was totally routed by the Earl of Newcastle, at Adderton Moor, in June, 1643; but he and his son gained a complete victory over Colonel Bellaryse, Governor of York, at Selby, the 11th of April, 1644. After Sir Thomas Glemham had surrendered York, and the Earl of Newcastle had retired beyond sea, he succeeded to the government of that city, and of the northern counties. He died at York March 13, 1647-8.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, afterwards Lord Fairfax, learned the art of war under Horatio Lord Vere, in the Netherlands. He was a man of great integrity, and military accomplishments; but his natural simplicity was so great, that he was ever the dupe of Cromwell, who quickly reaped the fruit of all his victories. Lord Vere was famous for doing great things with a few men, and Fairfax with the loss of few.

No. 9 is of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax. His head. Reverse his arms, *FERDINAND LORD FAIRFAX Lieutenant General OF THE NORTH.*

No. 10, of Sir Thomas Fairfax. His head. Reverse his arms, *S^R. THO. FAIRFAX K^{NT} FOR KING AND PARL^T.*

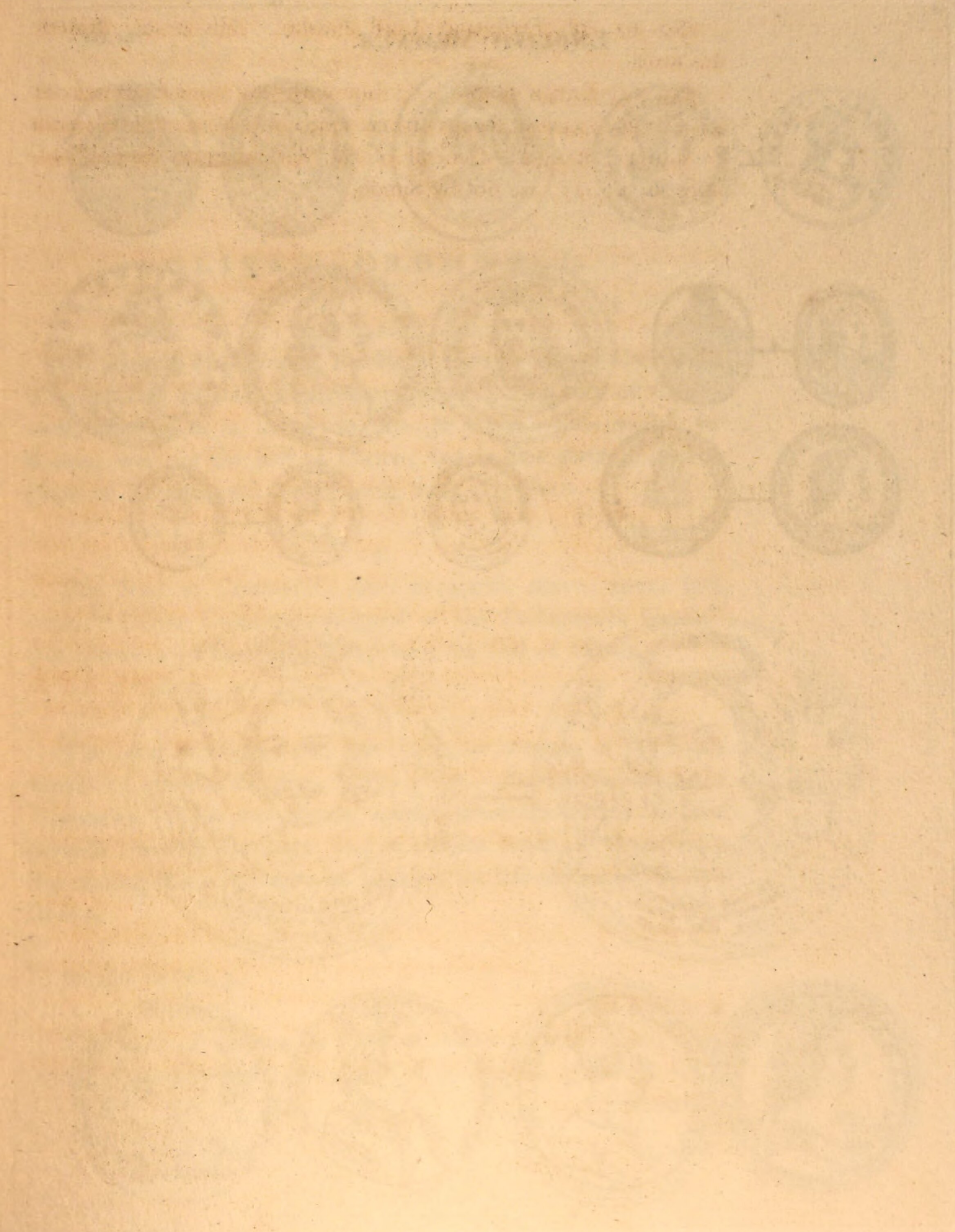
No. 11, of Sir Thomas Fairfax. His head. Reverse this inscription, *MERVISTI*, "Thou hast deserved," 1645. Around, *POST HAC MELIORA*, "Afterwards better things."

No. 12,

No. 12, of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax. His head. Reverse his arms.

No. 13, similar to No. 11; but with this legend around the head, THO. FAIRFAX MILES MILIT. PARL. DUX GEN. "Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, General of the Parliamentary forces."— Nos. 9, 10, 12, are not by Simon.

PLATE



ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XVII.



Barlow, sculp.

P L A T E X X I I .

O L I V E R C R O M W E L L .

I.

Of General Sir Thomas Fairfax. Reverse Oliver Cromwell. The head of Fairfax, GENERAL FAIRFAX. The head of Cromwell, OLIVAR D. G. ANG. SCO. HIB. & PROT. This medal, by Simon, was not the first of Oliver; but is here given as closing those of Fairfax, and commencing those of Oliver.

2.

The head of Cromwell; OLI. CROMWEL MILIT. PARL. DUX GEN. "Oliver Cromwell, General of the Parliament's forces." No reverse. — This medal is supposed the first of Oliver.

3.

The head of Cromwell: THE LORD OF HOSTS; at the fides, WORD AT DUNBAR SEPTEM. THE 3. 1650. Reverse the House of Commons. This was struck upon Cromwell's conquering the Scottish army at Dunbar; and a curious letter of Cromwell's concerning this medal may be found in the last edition of Simon's works.

4.

Similar to No. 3.

5.

The head of Cromwell, without reverse; OLIV. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. ET HIB. PRO. "Oliver, by the grace of God,
" Protector

“ Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland.”

6.

The head of Cromwell, and same titles as the last. Reverse a lion supporting the arms of the Commonwealth, surmounted by those of Cromwell; PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO, “ Peace is sought by war.”

7, 9.

Cromwell’s head, and titles as Protector. Reverse an olive tree, and a shepherd feeding his flock under its shade: NON DEFICIENT OLIVÆ, SEP. 3. 1658, “ The olives will not fail.”—These medals were struck on the death of Oliver; and the punning device and legend imply that his family would still protect the country.

8.

The head of Cromwell, with this legend, HITHERTO HATH THE LORD HELPED US. No reverse.

10.

A satirical medal. Cromwell’s head, and two soldiers supporting a laurel wreath over it: beneath this inscription, OLIVAR CROMWEL PROTECTOR *van* ENGEL. SCHOTL. YRLAN. 1658, “ Oliver Cromwell, Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland.” Reverse the head of the famous Massanello, a fisherman, who, by the help of the mob, seized on the supreme power of Naples; MASSANIELLO VISSCHER EN CONINCK V. NAPLES, 1647. The inscriptions are Dutch; this medal, and the two next, being done in Holland.

11.

Of the same persons. Oliver’s titles, as Protector, in Latin. Reverse THOMAS ANIELLO DE AMALPHI, “ Thomas Aniello, of Amalphi.”

12. Cromwell’s

Cromwell's head, and titles in Latin. Reverse Britannia fitting, Cromwell kneeling, and reposing his head in her lap: his posteriors are exposed, and the French and Spanish Ambassadors are contending which shall kiss them: RETIRE TOY L'HONNEUR APPARTIENT AV ROY MON MAISTRE LOVIS LE GRAND, "Retire thyself: the honour belongs to my master, Louis the Great."

K

PLATE

P L A T E XXIII.

1.

THIS medal in gold was given to Admiral Blake, after the terrible fight with Van Tromp, 31 July, 1653; in which Van Tromp was slain, and thirty Dutch ships taken or destroyed. It bears the arms of the three kingdoms, as borne by the Commonwealth and Cromwell, suspended on an anchor. The other side a naval battle. The border is ornamented with military trophies.

2.

This was given on the same occasion. FOR EMINENT SERVICE IN SAVING THE TRIUMPH FIRED IN FIGHT *with* THE DUTCH IN JULY, 1653. This ship was so effectually set on fire, that most of her crew threw themselves into the sea; yet those who staid behind were so lucky as to extinguish the flames.

3.

Another honorary medal, prior in date to these two. SERVICE DONE AGAINST SIX SHIPS JULY THE 31. AND AUGUST 1. 1650.

4.

Another small honorary medal.

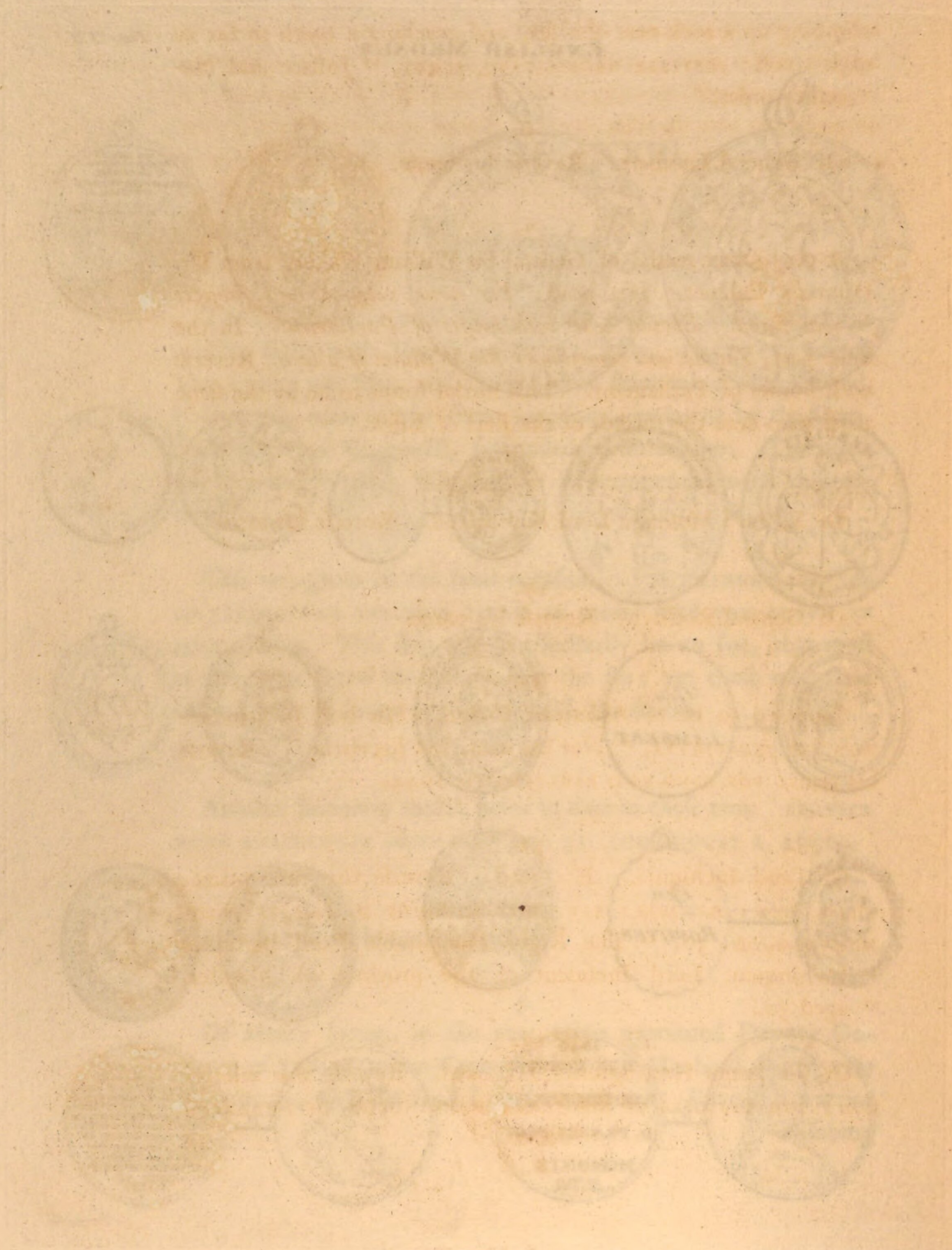
5.

Of Henry Ireton, in the year 1650 appointed Deputy Governor of Ireland, when Cromwell left it. His head, QUID TIBI RETRIBUAM, "What shall I render to thee." Reverse a warrior climbing

ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XXIII.





climbing up a rock near the sea, and reaching a torch to fire an eagle's nest: JUSTITIA NECESSITASQUE JUBET, "Justice and Necessity order."

6.

Of General Lambert. Reverse his name.

7.

A very scarce medal of General Sir William Waller, from Dr. Hunter's Cabinet. His head: *For true religion and subjects freedom stand. Bould bear both houses of Parliament.* In the inner part, *The valiant commander Sir William Waller.* Reverse both houses of Parliament. This medal seems to be by the same artist who does the medals of the Earl of Essex.

8.

Of Edward Montagu Lord Kimbolton. Reverse his arms.

9.

Of General Rossiter. Reverse his name.

10.

Supposed to be of Alderman Brown. His bust in armour: NON VIR SED VIRTUS, "Not the man, but his virtue." Reverse his arms: FOR KING AND PARLIAMENT. 1644.

11.

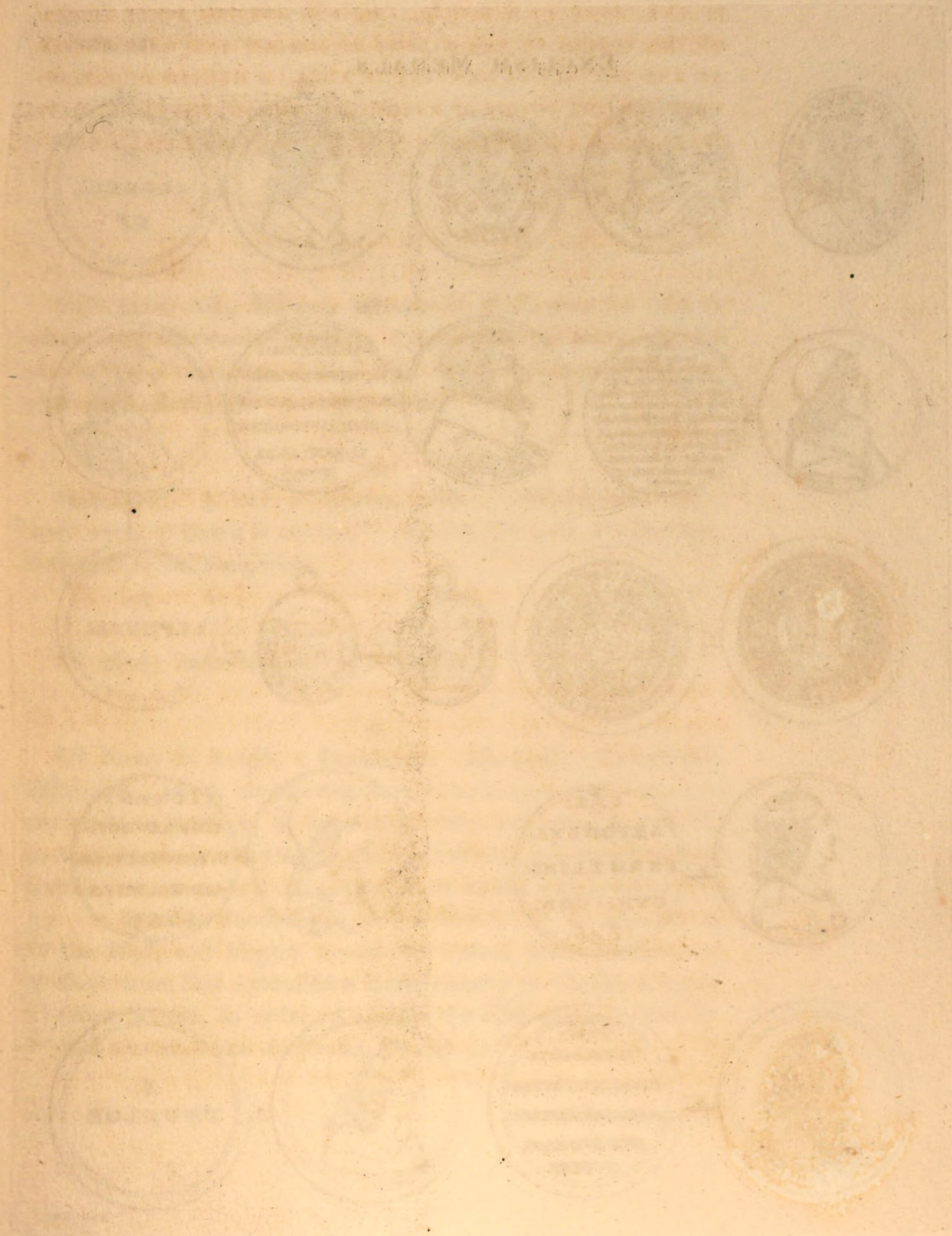
Of Lord Inchiquin. His head. Reverse this inscription: 1646, HON: D: MOR: BAR. D INCHINQUIN D. PRÆSES PROV. MOMONIÆ, Æ. 30. "The Right Honourable Lord Baron of Inchiquin, Lord President of the province of Munster, aged 30."

12.

Of Sir James Harrington. His head. Reverse this inscription; THE EFFIGIES OF SIR JAMES HARRINGTON OF SWEAKLEY

IN THE COVNTY OF MIDDLESEX, KNIGHT & BARONET, MAJOR GENERAL
OF THE FORCES OF THE CITTIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER
AT THE BATTELL OF NEWBERY IN 1644, A MEMBER OF PARLIA-
MENT FOR THE COVNTY OF RVTLAND & ONE OF THE COVNCEL OF
STATE. AGED 45. 1653.

PLATE



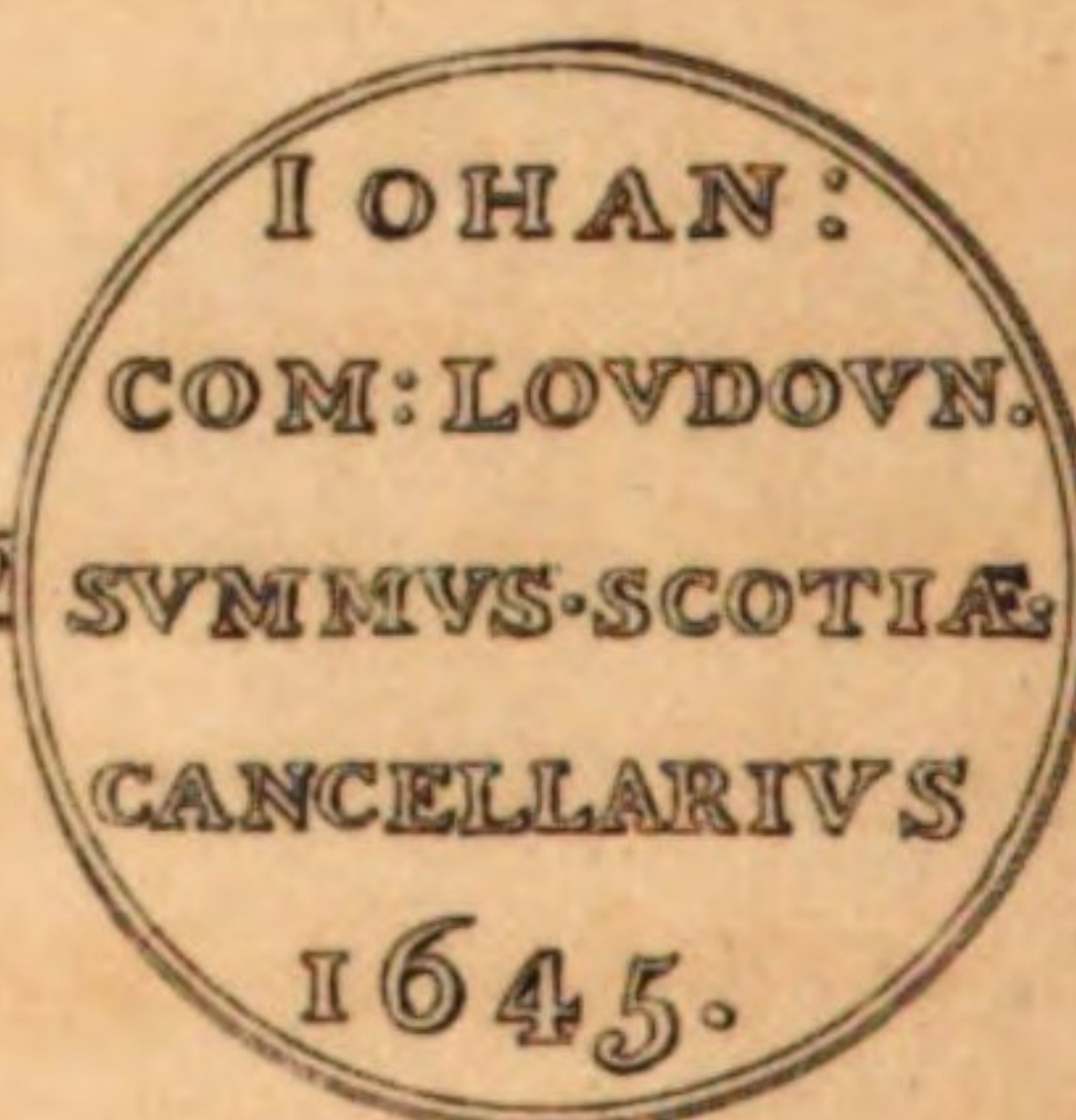
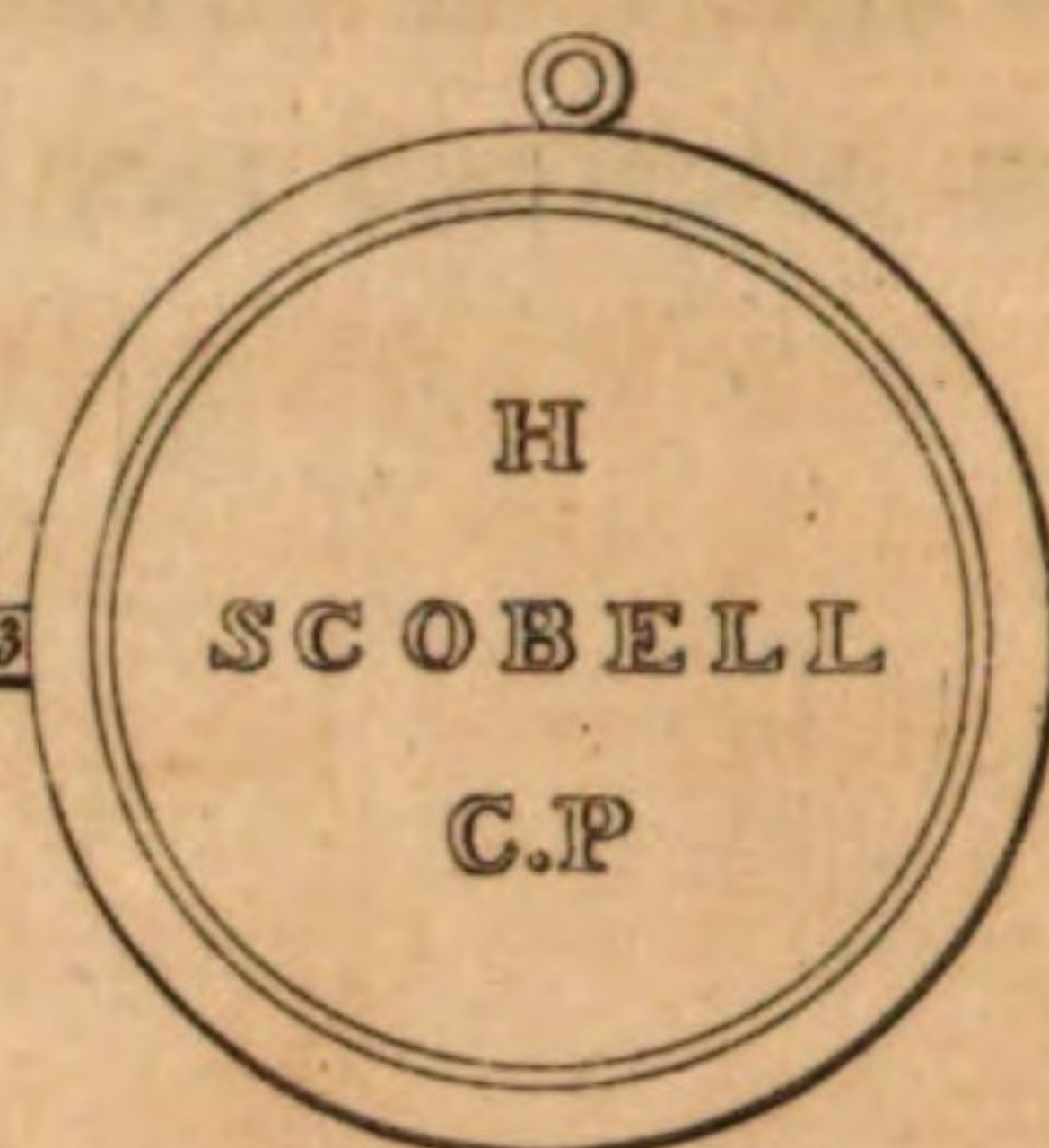


PLATE XXIV.

1.

OF James Ash, Esquire, Member of Parliament for Bath in 1640, and afterwards in 1656; Recorder of the said city; and one of the Committee at Guildhall for Compounder's Estates. JACOBVS ASCHEVS ÆT. 56. No reverse.

2.

Unknown. A bust in armour, with a scull behind: MORS MIHI VITA, "Death is my life." Reverse the arms of a Baronet, suspected to be Bampfylde.

3.

Of Henry Scobell, Clerk in Parliament.

4.

Of Baron de Reede, a Dutchman. His head. Reverse this inscription: 1645, IO: DE: REEDE D. DE RENSWOVDE IN CONSESSV CELS. ET PRÆPOT. D. D. ORD. GEN. VNIT. PRO NOM. EORVM AD CAR. MAG: BRIT: REGEM AD SEDANDA INTESTI. DISSIDIA LEGATVS EXTRA. ET AB EODEM IN BARONEM DE REEDE CREATVS. ÆTAT. 52. "John de Reede Lord of Renfwoude, in an assembly of " the High and Mighty Lords the United States General, in " their name sent Ambassador Extraordinary to Charles King of " Great Britain, in order to appease the civil discords, and by " him created Baron de Reede. Aged 52."

5. Of

5.

Of Sir Albert Joachim, another Dutch Ambassador, by Abraham Simon. His head. Reverse this inscription; 1646, ALB. IOACHIMI EQ. FÆDERAT BELG. POST VARIAS IN EVROP. LEGAT. IAM ORDINAR. IN BRIT. AN. 22. ÆT. 86. "Albert Joachim, " Knight, after different embassies in Europe for the United " Provinces, now ordinary Ambassador in Britain for twenty- " two years. Aged 86."

6.

Of Lenthall, the Speaker of the House of Commons. Lenthall was brought up to the law: he was chosen Speaker of the long Parliament which was summoned November 3, 1640. In July, 1647, he, with Manchester, Speaker of the House of Lords, went to the army (with the badges of their offices) which was drawn up on Hounslow Heath, and demanded protection and defence for the Parliament of England, and was conveyed back to Westminster by them in triumph. The 13th of October, 1659, when he was going as Speaker to the House of Commons, the horses were turned, and he was conducted back again by order of Lambert. On the 26th of December, of the same year, he again assumed authority, and summoned the Rump Parliament together, which had been twice before expelled with so much ignominy.

7.

Of John Lilborne. His head: JOHN LILBORNE SAVED BY THE POWER OF THE LORD AND THE INTEGRITY OF HIS JURY, WHO ARE JUDGES OF LAW AS WEL AS FACT. OCT. 26, 1649. Reverse a rose, circumscribed with the names of the Jury.

John Lilborne, the most refractory of all the seditious of his time, was punished in the Star Chamber for a seditious libel in the time of Charles I.; which sentence was afterwards reversed, and damages decreed him: but keeping the same turbulent, unruly spirit in the Commonwealth, he was flung into prison for spreading

spreading sedition, and, though guilty, was acquitted by his Jury, who bore little respect to the Legislature; the hall resounded with acclamations, and it was on this occasion the present medal was struck. In 1654, for new offences, he was again brought to trial, and enjoyed the same triumph. He turned Quaker, and died in that communion. The Parliament, knowing his influence over the Republicans and Levellers, were so much afraid of him, that they thought it safest, when he was discharged by the Court after his first trial, to commit him to the Tower for a time. He was a Colonel in the Republican service.

8.

A smaller medal of the same person upon the same occasion.

9.

Of Charles Seton Earl of Dunfermline, a warm Parliamenter, but who returned to his allegiance, and was appointed Lord Privy Seal by Charles II., 1671. CAR. SETONIVS FERNELINODVNI CON. 1646, "Charles Seton Earl of Dunfermline." I know not if CON. be an error of the artist for COM., or an abbreviation of CONSUL, a word used by old English historians for Earl.

10.

Of John Earl of Loudon, another Scottish peer. His head. Reverse, IOHAN. COM. LOUDON. SVMMVS SCOTIÆ CANCELLARIVS, 1645, "John Earl of Loudon, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland."

11.

Of General Sidney Pointz, a Parliamentary leader. His head. Reverse, SIDENI. POINTZ IOOOO EQVIT. ET PED. ASSOCIAT. SEPTENT. DVX SVM. EBOR. GVBERN. "Sidney Pointz, General of 10,000 horse and foot of the North, Governor of York." Struck in 1644. Major-General Sidney Pointz commanded a large body of the Parliament forces, with which he harraffed the

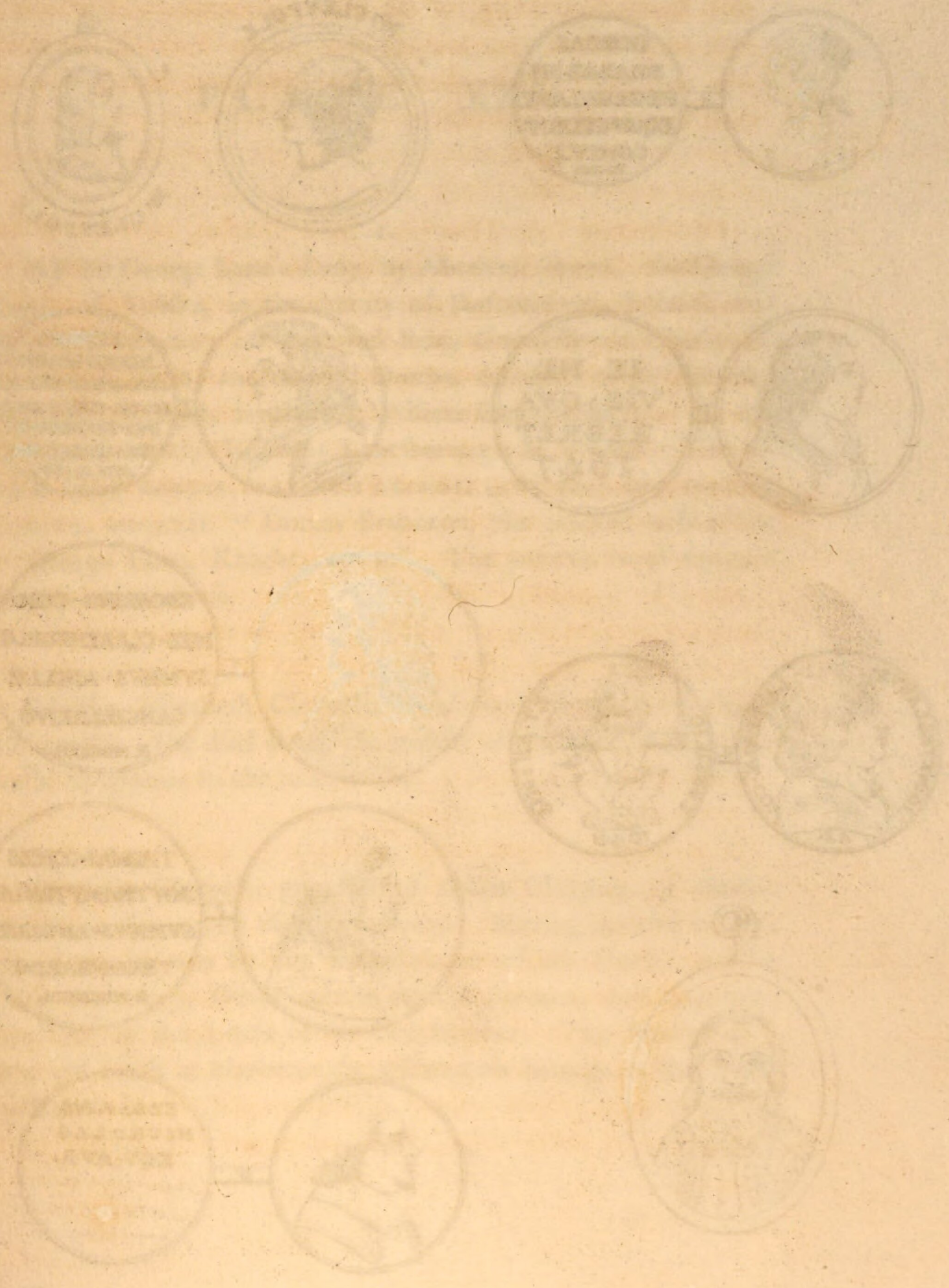
the poor remains of the Royal army after the battle of Naseby : his principal exploit was routing the King's horse at Chester, 26th September, 1645, where many gentlemen and officers of rank were killed, particularly the gallant Earl of Litchfield, who was the third brother of that illustrious House who lost their lives in the civil war.

12.

Of Secretary John Thurloe. John Thurloe, Secretary of State to Oliver Cromwell, and his son Richard, was a man of an amiable private character, and of extraordinary abilities, industry, and dispatch, dexterous in discovering a secret, and faithful in keeping one. His State Papers, in seven volumes, folio, are a proof both of his abilities as a statesman, and his excellence as a writer. He was made Secretary of State the 10th of February, 1653-4, and died the 21st of February, 1667-8, ætat. 51.

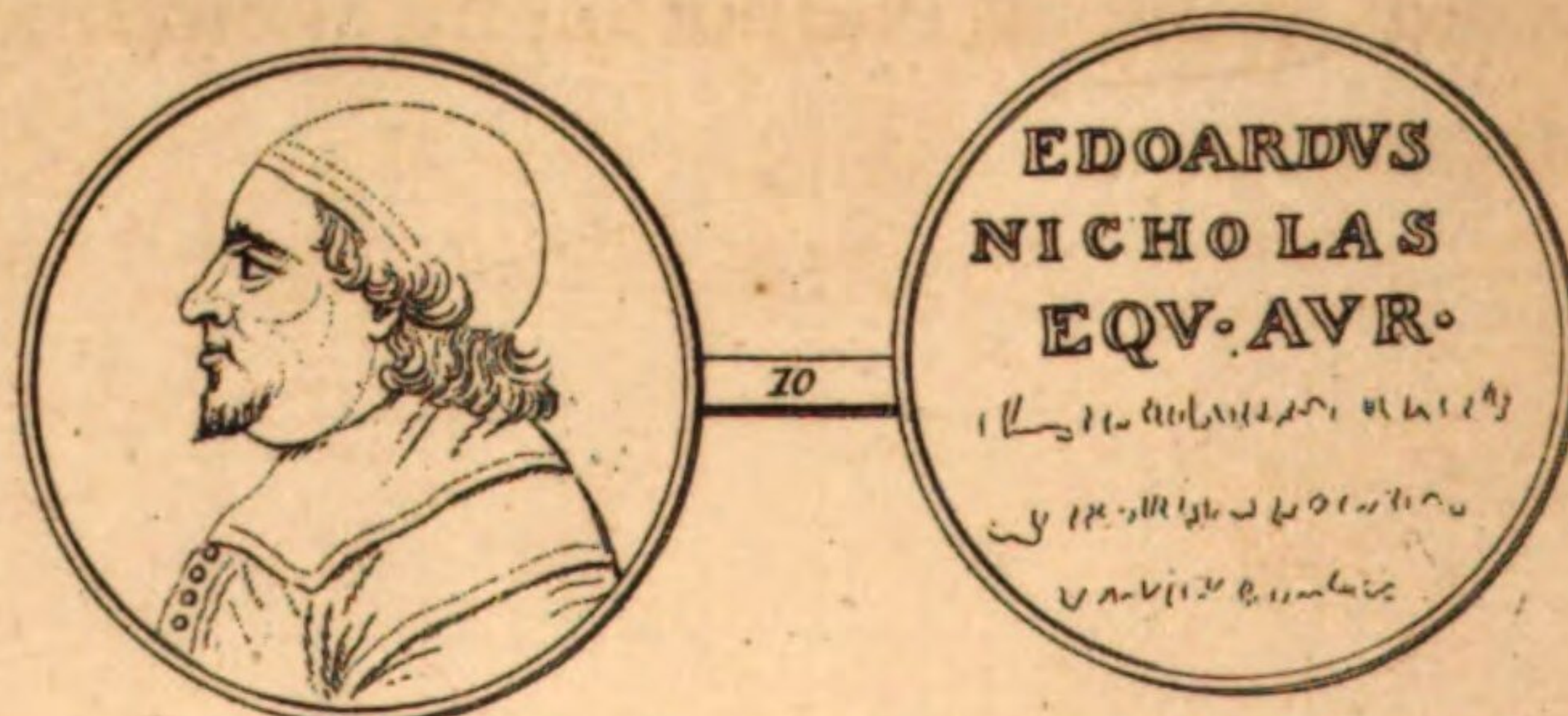
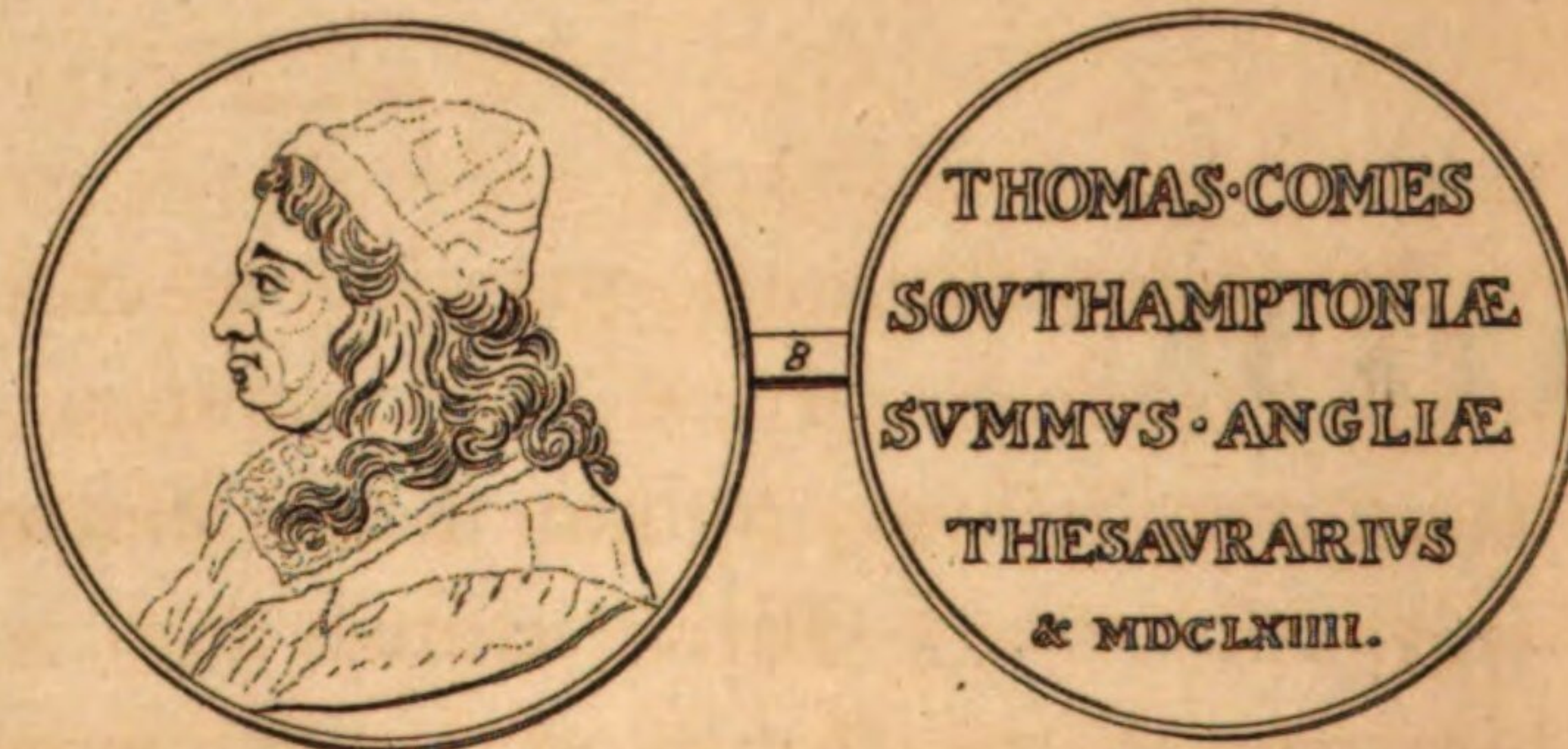
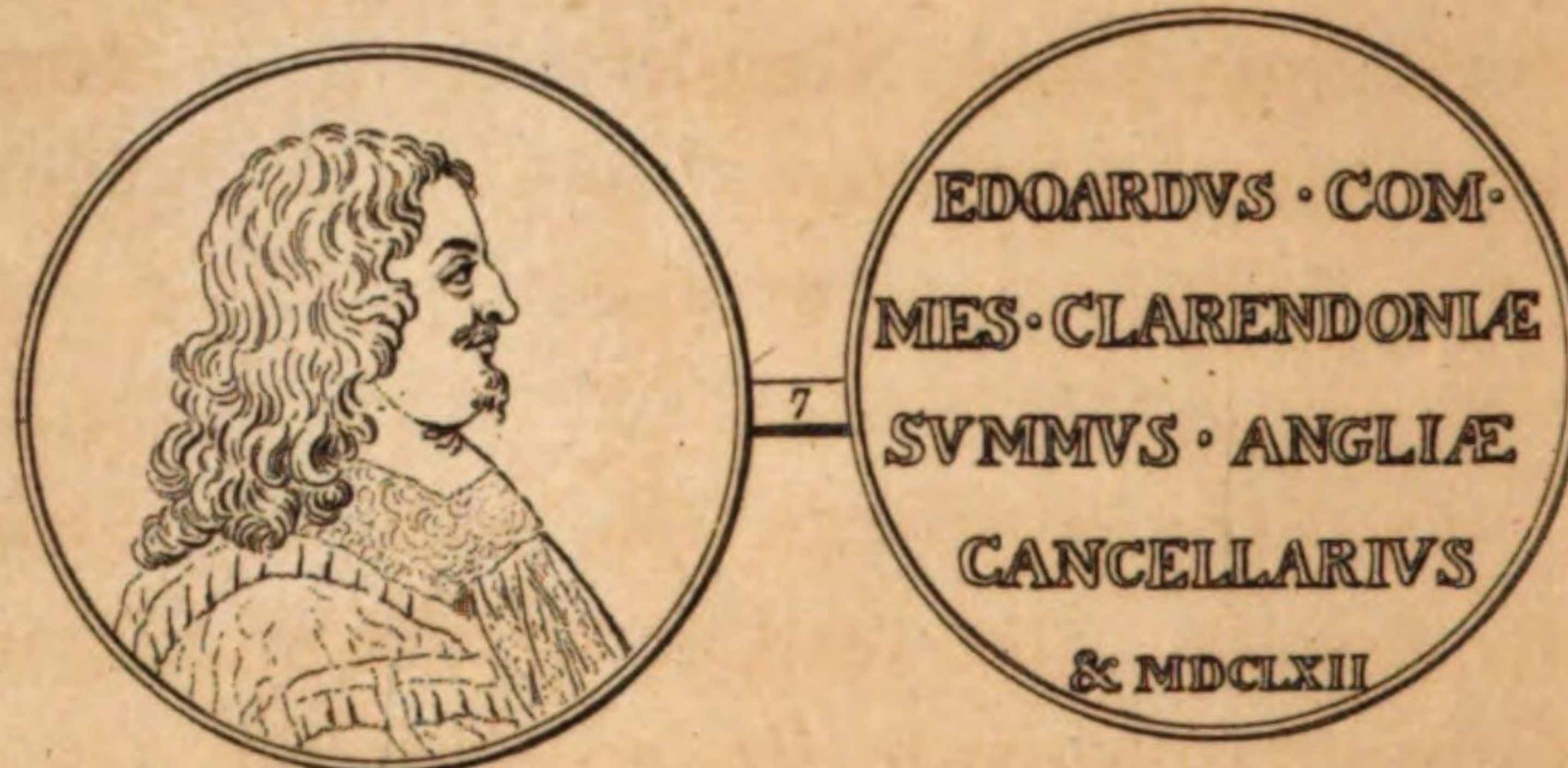
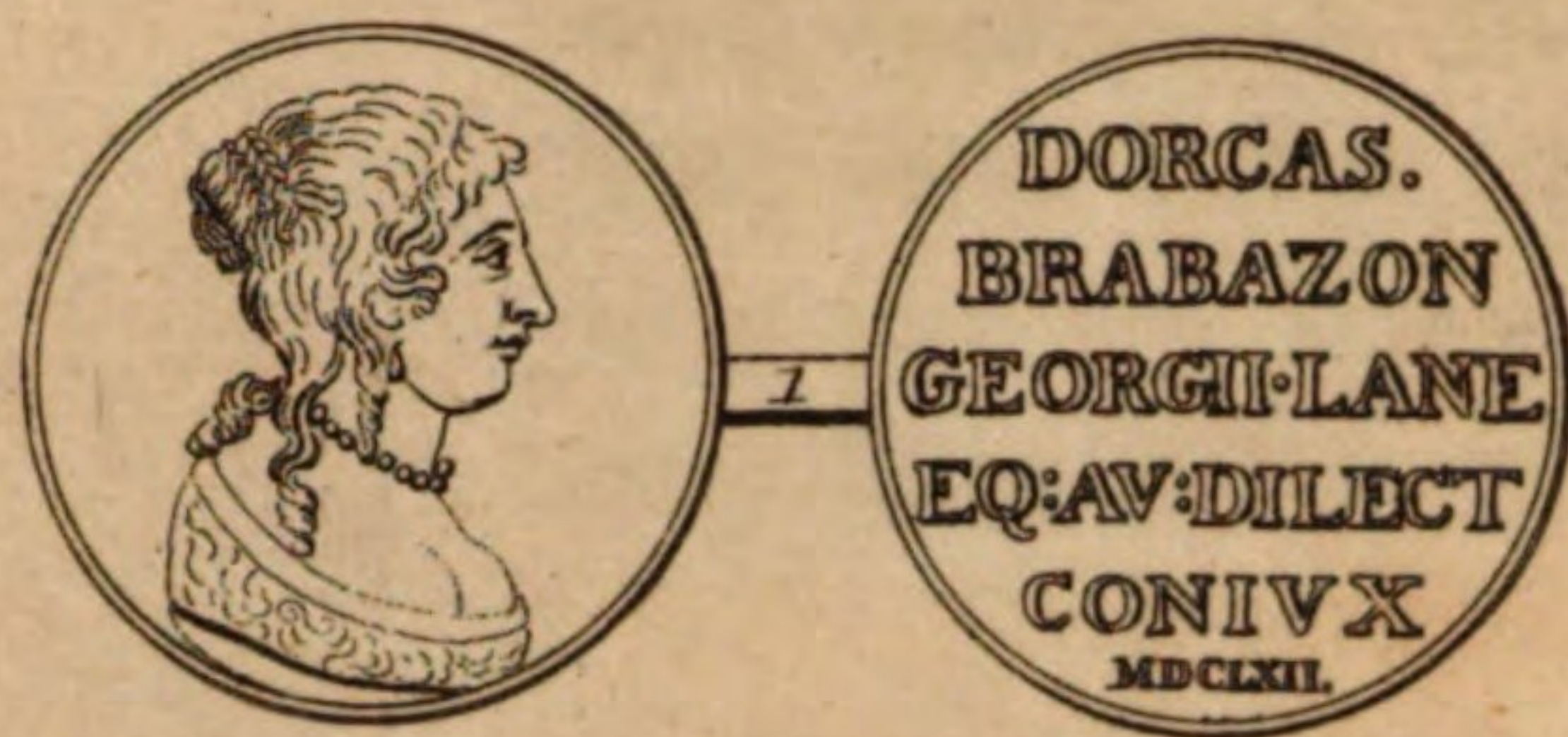
PLATE

English Names



ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XXV.



P L A T E X X V .

1.

OF Sir George Lane's Lady, by Abraham Simon. Sir George Lane, of Tulfke, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, was Principal Secretary of State and Privy Counsellor to Charles II. in Ireland, 1672, and married Dorcas, daughter of Sir Anthony Brabazon, Knight, brother of William Earl of Meath. He was afterwards created Viscount Lanesborough in Ireland. The reverse bears DORCAS BRABAZON GEORGII LANE EQ: AV: DILECT. CONIVX. MDCLXII. "Dorcas Brabazon, the beloved wife of Sir " George Lane, Knight, 1662." The portrait is of eminent beauty and neatness.

2.

Of Mrs. Elizabeth Cleypole, the favorite daughter of Oliver Cromwell. She died about the middle of the year 1658. Her husband appears in the next medal.

3.

Of John Cleypole, grandson of Adam Cleypole, of Narborough, in the county of Northampton. Having married Oliver's daughter, he was by him made Master of the Horse; and on July 16, 1657, Oliver created him a Baronet, and appointed him one of the Lords of his Bedchamber. The family had a fine old house at Narborough, which now belongs to Earl Fitzwilliam.

L

4. Of

4.

Of M. La Martinay, a French gentleman, who had taken refuge in England. Reverse IE NE VIS QVA REGRET. 1647.
 “ I live but with regret.”

5.

Of General Monke. Reverse, GEORGIVS MONKE OMNIVM COPIARVM IN ANGLIA SCOTIA ET HIBERNIA DUX SUPPREMVS ET THALASSIARCHA. ÆT. 52. 1660. “ George Monke, of all the “ forces in England, Scotland, and Ireland, Supreme General “ and Admiral; aged 52, 1660.” George Monke was born of an ancient family in Devonshire, and served in the Low Countries under the Lords Oxford and Goring. In the civil wars he first adhered to the King; but having suffered a tedious imprisonment for his loyalty, he took the covenant and entered into the service of the Parliament. He had a great share in the important victory at Dunbar, and was afterwards employed by Cromwell in reducing the Scotch, which he effectually did, and had the chief management of affairs in that kingdom. He was a principal person in bringing about the Restoration. His gallant behaviour was famous in that memorable engagement with the Dutch, which began the 1st of June, 1666, and continued four days: on the third day, when he was nearly overpowered by numbers, he was joined by Prince Rupert, who ravished the victory from the enemy's hands. The last display of his courage was exposing himself to the cannon shot of the Dutch when they burnt the English ships at Chatham. He was greatly beloved by the seamen. He died January 3, 1669-70.

6.

Of the Earl (afterwards Duke) of Lauderdale; 10. METEL-
 LANVS LAVDERIÆ CO. “ John Maitland Earl of Lauderdale.”
 Reverse his crest, and motto, CONSILIO ET ANIMIS. 1646. by
 Abraham

Abraham Simon, but not published in Simon's works. Another medal of this Duke occurs, Plate XXXVI. No. 2.

7.

Of the Earl of Clarendon. Reverse, EDOARDVS COMES CLARENDONIÆ SVMMVS ANGLIÆ CANCELLARIVS &c. M.DC.LXII. "Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, " 1662." Edward Hyde, Esquire, afterwards Sir Edward Hyde, was a distinguished Member of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I., to whom and his son he was a warm friend. At the Restoration he was created Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Cornbury, Baron Hyde of Hindon, High Chancellor and Prime Minister of England, and also Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In 1662 he advised the sale of Dunkirk. His credit greatly declined in 1663, through the means of Mrs. Palmer, afterwards Dutches of Cleveland. In 1667 the seals were taken from him: he was impeached for treason, and obliged to fly abroad, and was banished by act of Parliament. He retired into France, and survived his banishment six years; during which time he reduced into order his History of the Civil Wars.

8.

Of Thomas Wriothesley Earl of Southampton. Reverse, THOMAS COMES SOUTHAMPTONIÆ SVMMVS ANGLIÆ THESAURARIVS &c. M.DC.LXIII. "Thomas Earl of Southampton, Lord High " Treasurer of England, 1664." Thomas Wriothesley Earl of Southampton was, upon the Restoration, made Lord Treasurer. He was loyal, and yet a patriot; of a quick and lively conception, prompt elocution, and invincible integrity. A great friendship subsisted between him and Lord Clarendon. He died the 16th of May, 1667.

9.

Of the heroic Marquis of Montrose. His head, with much relief, and good execution. The portrait greatly resembles the

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engraving

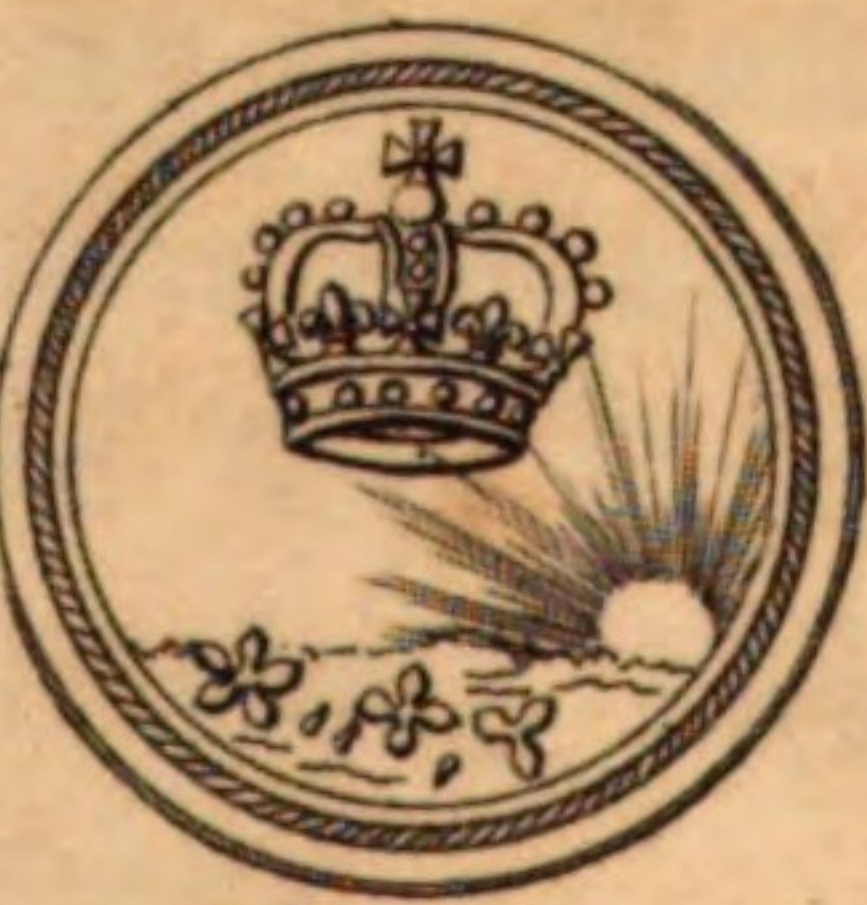
engraving of him by Pontius at Paris. There is a fixed melancholy in his features, generally the concomitant of great genius. The reverse has only the following inscription cut in:

*Treu Pellican who
shlit his blood
To save his King
do's Country good.*

From a very scarce medal in Dr. Hunter's Cabinet.

10.

Of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State to Charles II. The inscription on the reverse is unfinished, and only bears EDOARDVS NICHOLAS EQV. AVR. "Sir Edward Nicholas, Knight." Sir Edward Nicholas was born the 4th of April, 1593; entered in the Middle Temple 1611: in 1622 he married Jane, daughter of Henry Jay, of Holston in Norfolk. Till 1642, when he was made Secretary of State, he was one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, and successively Secretary to Lord Zouch and the Duke of Buckingham in the office of High Admiral. He was afterwards Clerk of the Council till the seals were given him. He attended His Majesty to Oxford, and lived with him till the King went to the Scotch army. On the surrender of Oxford to Fairfax he retired to the Prince of Wales in Jersey; from which time to the Restoration he lived with Sir Edward Hyde at Caen in Normandy. At the Restoration he was again made Secretary of State; yet this old and faithful servant was dismissed through the intrigues of Mrs. Palmer, the Royal mistress. He died the 1st of September, 1669, aged 77, and lies buried at West Horsley in Surry.



P L A T E X X V I.

C H A R L E S I I.

I.

O F Charles II. Reverse Charles I. Done in Holland. In the legends G is omitted, for D alone seems without meaning.

2.

Daffier's medal of Charles I., omitted in its proper place for want of room in the plate, but not improperly inserted here, as forming a connection of the Royal medals of Charles I. with those of the next king, Charles II. His head and titles. Reverse a monument, surmounted by a female figure weeping, and slightly disclosing the head of this unhappy monarch: NAT. 13 NOV. 1600. COR. 21 FEBR. 1625. M. 30 JANV. 1649.

3.

The coronation medal of Charles II. for Scotland. His head, CAROLVS D. G. SCO. ANG. FRAN. & HI. REX FI. DE. CORNA. SCON. 1651. "Charles, &c. crowned at Scoon 1651." Reverse a lion supporting a thistle, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET. This medal is extremely scarce.

4.

A jetton. Cypher c. r. Reverse the sun rising, and a crown.

5.

St. George, EN HONNEUR DU SOUVERAIN DU TRES NOBLE ORDRE DE LA JARTIERE, "In honour of the Sovereign of the
" most

“ most noble order of the Garter.” Reverse, DU TRE HAUT TRE PUISSANT ET TRES EXCELLENT PRINCE CHARLES II. PAR LA GRACE DE DIEU ROY DE LA GRANDE BRETAG. FRAN. ET IRLAND DEFENSEUR DE LA FOY. M.DC.LXXVIII. “ Of the most high, most “ powerful, and most excellent Prince, Charles II., by the “ grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, “ Defender of the Faith, 1678.” Apparently struck for some grand installation.

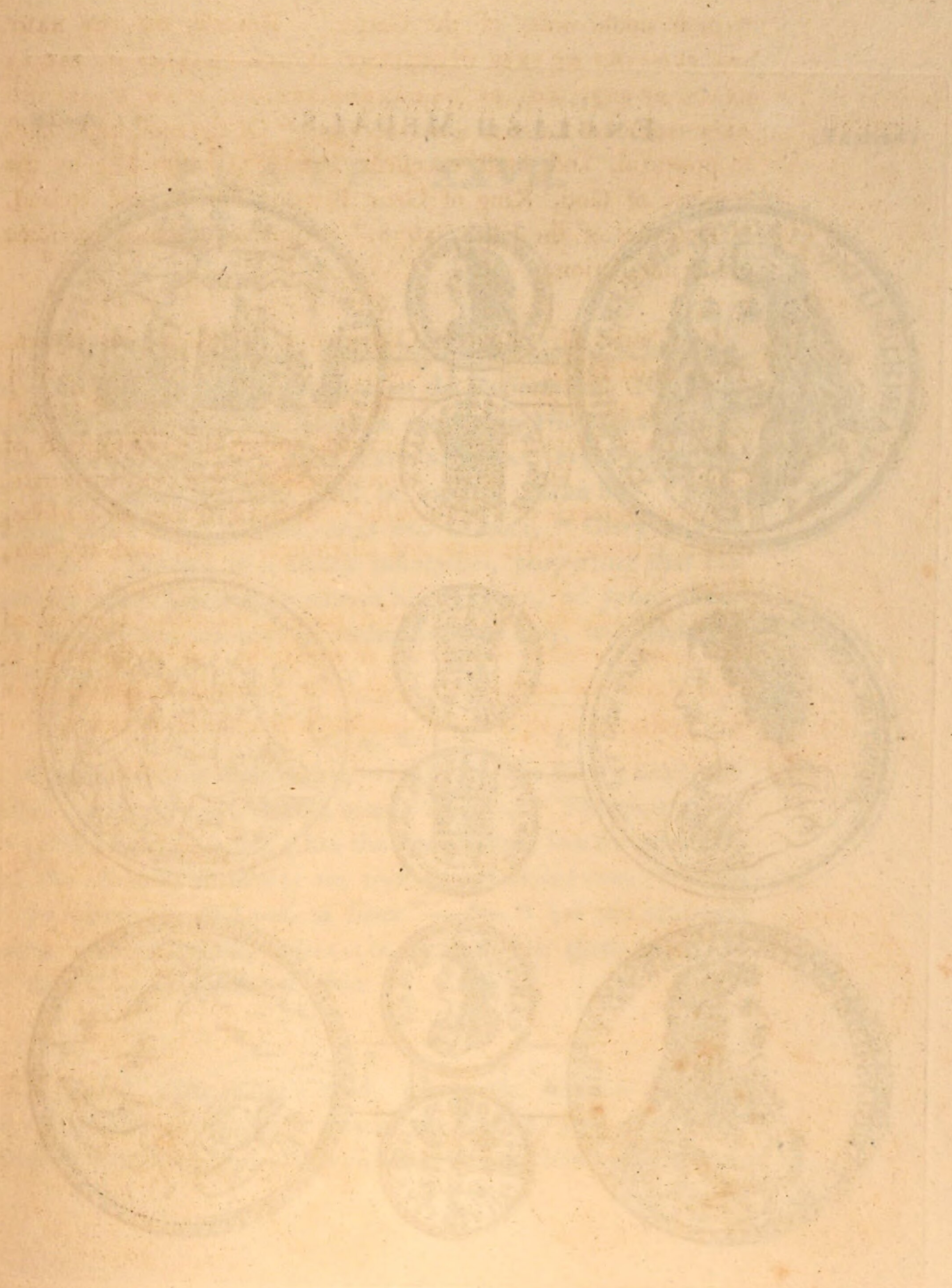
6.

Of Charles II. Reverse Catherine of Portugal, his Queen. Their usual titles.

7.

Of Lucy Dutchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny, mistress of Charles II. Her head, LUCIA DUCISSA PORTSMOUTHENSIS, “ Lucy Dutchess of Portsmouth.” Reverse Cupid on a globe, OMNIA VINCIT, “ He conquers all things.” She died at Paris, 1734.

Mr. Vertue, in his manuscript papers, mentions a medal of this Lady; reverse Cupid on a woolfack. It is doubtful if Vertue did not mistake the globe for a woolfack; or if, as is very probable, such a medal was struck as a satire on this.



Charles II.

ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XVII.



P L A T E XXVII.

1.

A DUTCH medal on this King's embarking at Scheveling, in order to return to England upon the Restoration. His head, and titles. Reverse the squadron conveying His Majesty under sail, IN NOMINE MEO EXALTABITVR CORNV EIVS. PSAL. 89. "In my name his horn shall be exalted. Psalm 89." Fame flying above bears a label, SOLI DEO GLORIA, "Glory to God only." Beneath is a Dutch inscription, purporting that His Majesty left Scheveling to recover his kingdom, 2d June, 1660. By the common accounts he embarked 23d May, and landed at Dover 26th May.

2, 4, 6.

Counters on the Restoration.—No. 2 has the King's head, and titles. Reverse arms, MAGNA OPERA DOMINI, "The great works of the Lord."—No. 4 has the same reverse, but the arms also on the obverse, PROBASTI ME DNE SICVT ARGENTVM, "Thou has tried me, O Lord, as silver."—No. 6 has the head and name. Reverse arms, MAGNALIA DEI, "The great things of God."—All are dated 1660.

3.

A medal. The King's head, AVGVSTISS. CAROLO SECVNDO
 R. P. "To the most august Charles the Second, just and pious."
 Reverse Britain reclined; around her Hercules, Minerva, Liberty,
 Peace,

Peace, Mercury: NVLLVM NVMEN ABEST, "No deity is wanting." Taken from a noted passage of Juvenal—

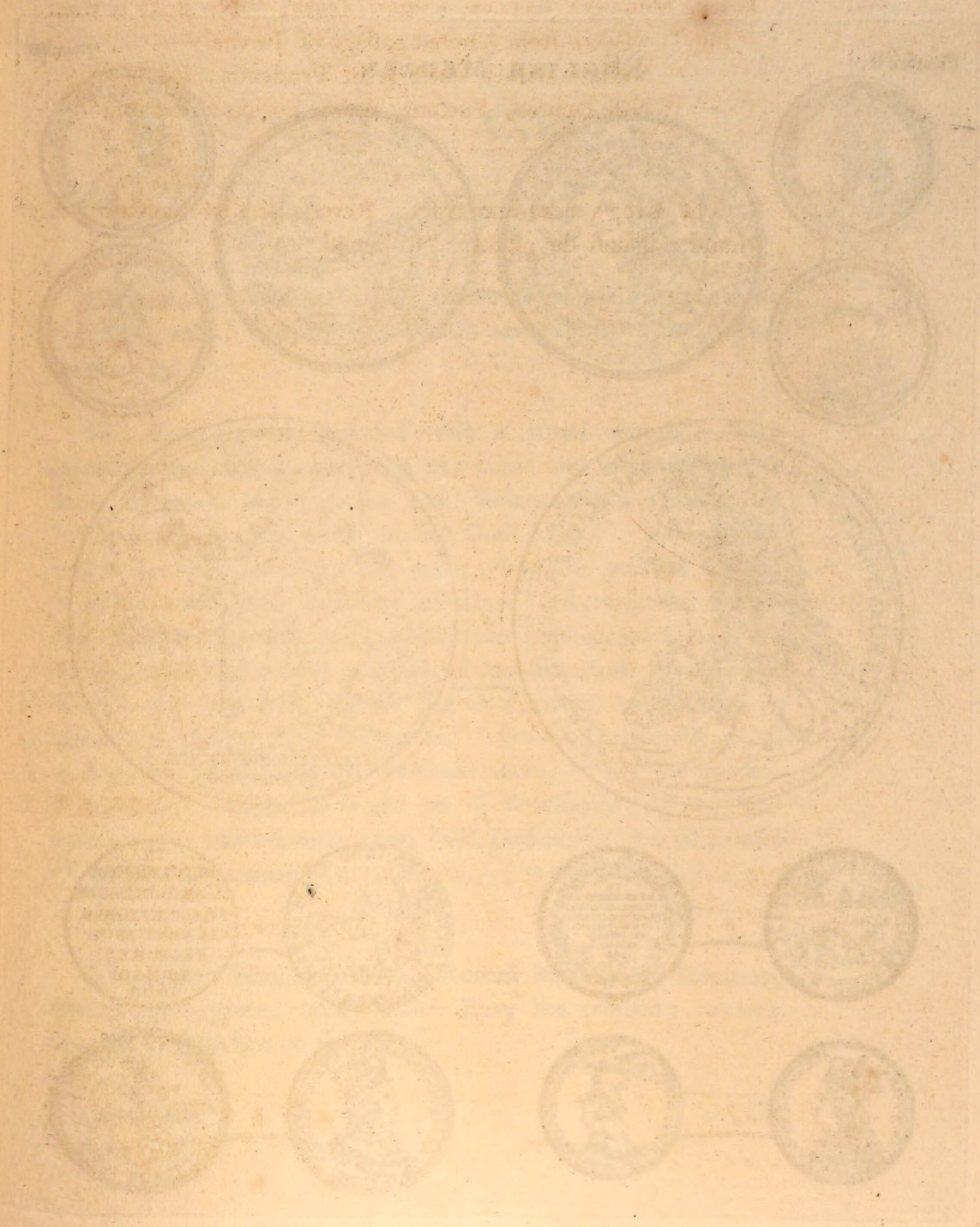
"Nullum numen abest si fit Prudentia; sed te

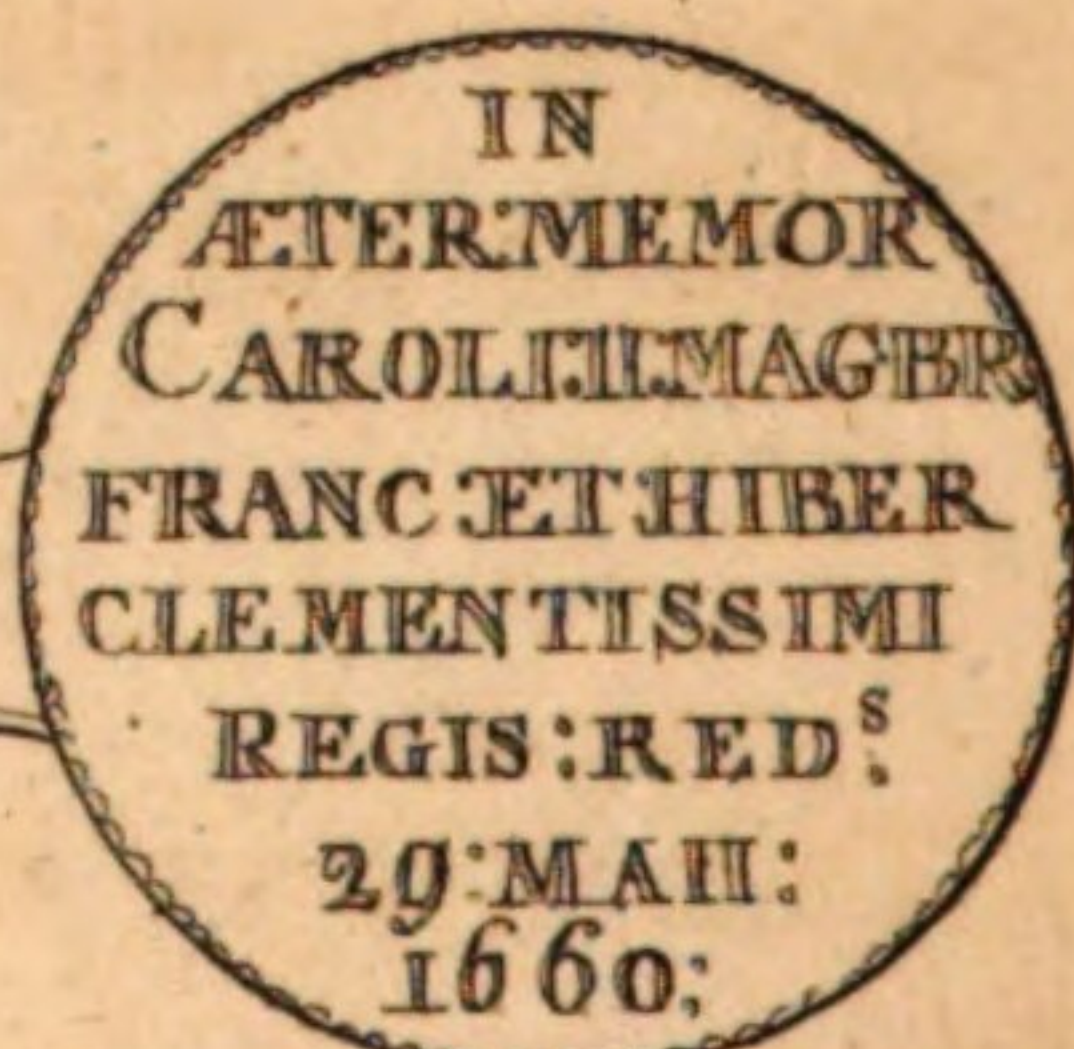
"Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam, coeloque locamus."

5.

The King's head and titles. Reverse Jupiter launching his thunder against the giants. No legend.

PLATE





P L A T E XXVIII.

I.

THE King's head and titles. Reverse the sun rising, ORIAR, " I shall arise." Apparently struck abroad before the Restoration.

2.

The King's head encircled with a laurel wreath. Two legends: the utmost containing the name and usual titles; the inner is, DEVM PROVIDENTIA ATQ. MISERICORDIA VIVO, " By the providence and mercy of the Gods I live." ANNO RESERATE SALVTIS 1660 DIE 29 MAII, " In the year of opened safety 1660, the 29th day of May." Reverse the King's ship drawing towards land, while three soldiers go to wait its arrival, with the crowns of England and Scotland. Above the King's ship is a star; on the flag is a motto, IPSO FAVENTE COELO, " Heaven itself favours us." On shore is a castle, with a flag, on which appears, PREDESTINATO, " To the predestinated." Above all is the eye of Providence; SI DEVS EST CVSTOS QVIS MEVS HOSTIS ERIT, " If God be my guardian, who shall be my enemy?"

3.

The King's head and titles. Reverse Minerva, or Britannia, sitting on a globe, under which Envy lies crushed; INVIDIA MAIOR, " Superior to Envy."

M

4. The

4.

The King's head, and titles. Reverse Britannia sitting, and receiving the offerings of Justice, Minerva, and Hercules. Above is a genius bringing a palm, and favourable beams from heaven. At a distance a ship; FELICITAS BRITANNIÆ, 29 MAII, 1660, "The happiness of Britain, 29 May, 1660."

5, 6.

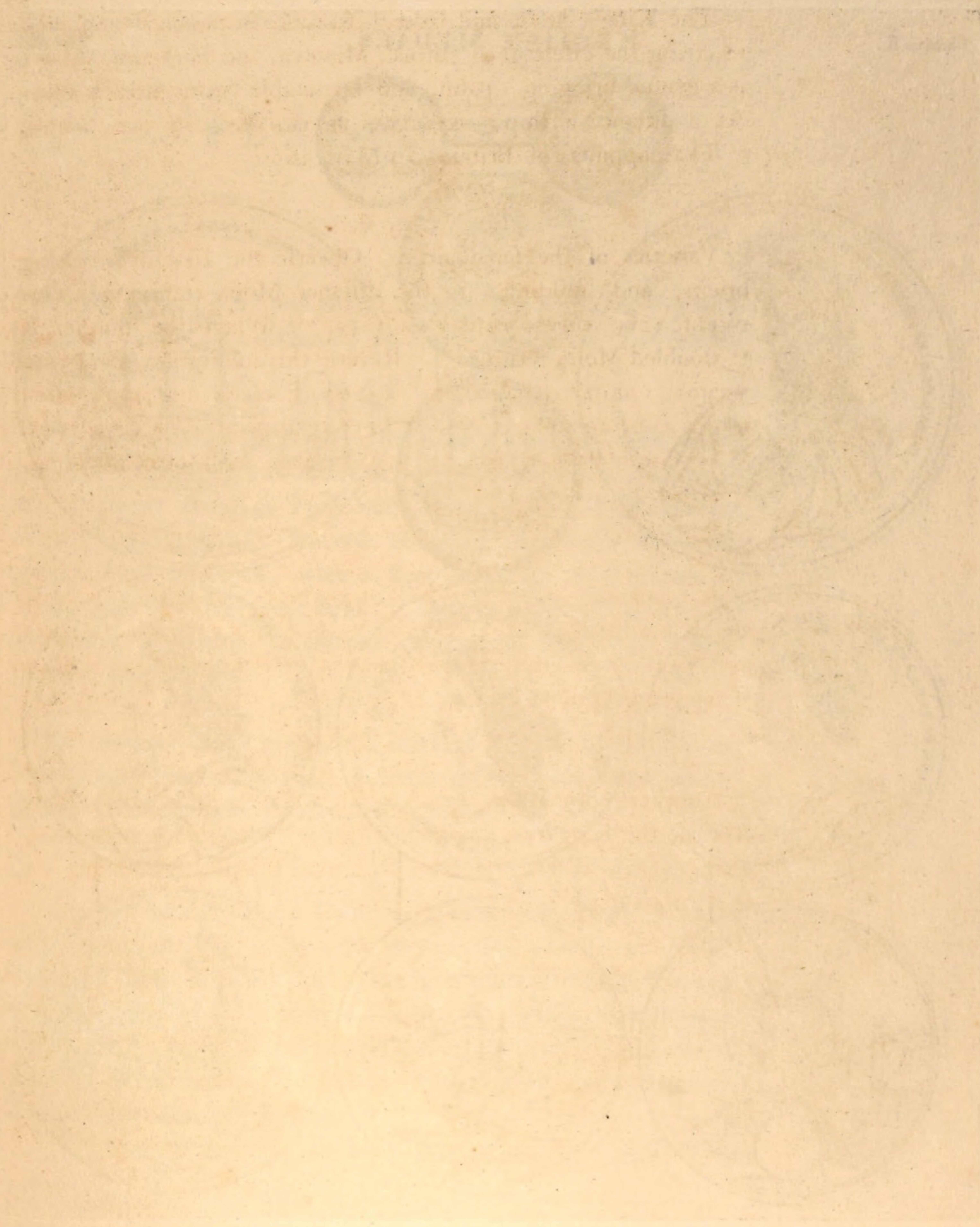
Varieties of the same piece. Obverse the Israelites making bricks, and building: in the distance Moses returning: CVM DVPLICATVR ONVS REDIIT MOYSES, "When the burden is doubled Moses returned." Reverse this inscription, IN ÆTER. MEMOR. CAROLI II. MAG. BR. FRANC. ET HIBER. CLEMENTISSIMI REGIS RED. 29 MAII, 1660, "In eternal memory of Charles II. of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, most clement King, restored 29 May, 1660."

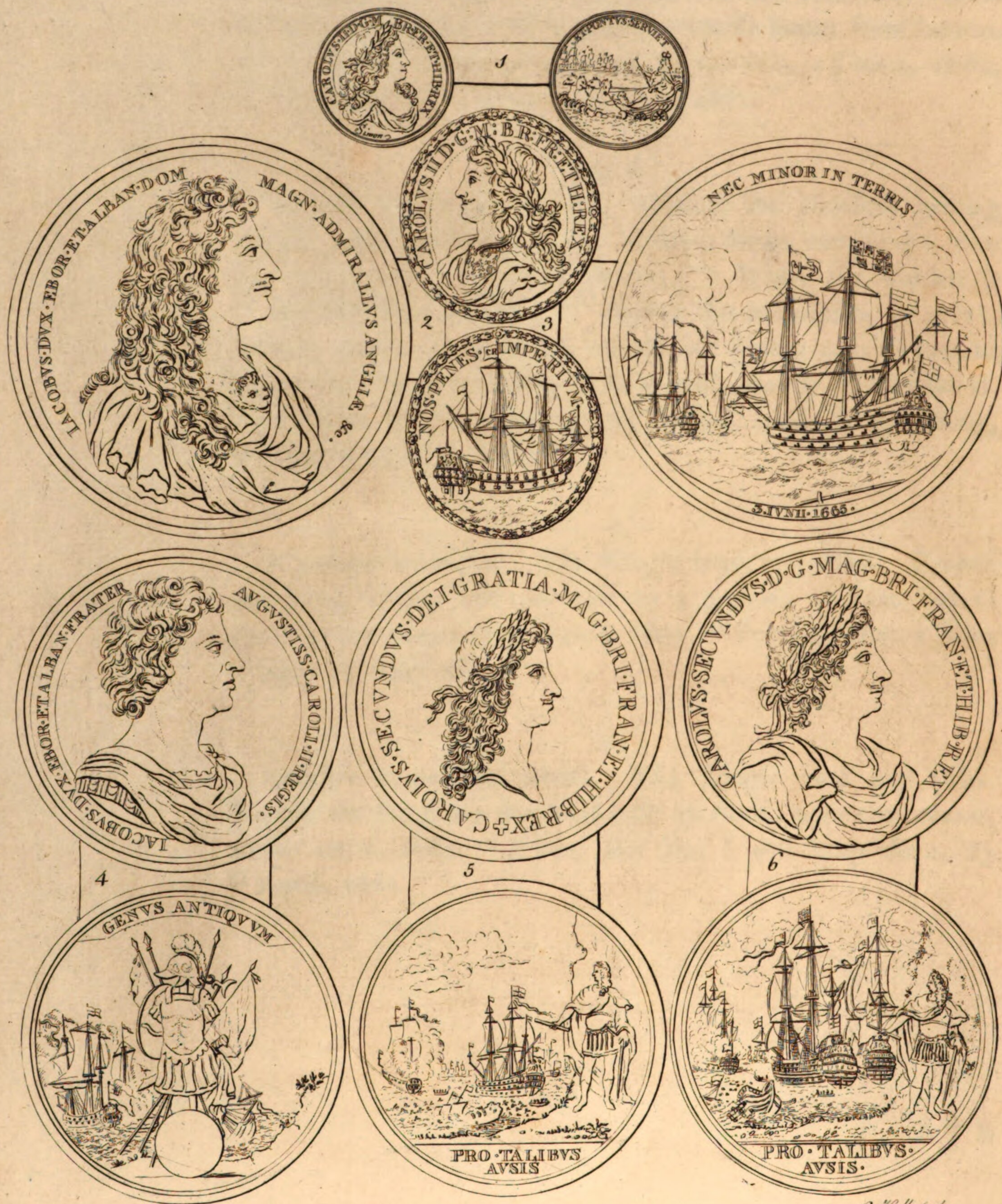
7.

A coronation medal. The King's head and titles. Reverse the King sitting, and crowned by a genius; Everso MISSVS SVCCVRRERE SECLo XXIII. APRIL. 1661, "Sent to restore a fallen age, 23 April 1661."

8.

Another coronation medal. The King's head and titles. Reverse the King as a shepherd with his flock, DIXI CVSTODIAM, XXIII. APRIL. 1661. "I have said that I will keep them, 23 April, 1661."





P L A T E XXIX.

1.

THE King's head and titles. Reverse the King, as Neptune, in a car; a fleet at a distance; ET PONTVS SERVIET, "Even the sea shall serve."

2.

Of James Duke of York, the King's brother. His head; IACOBVS DVX EBOR. ET ALBAN. DOM. MAG. ADMIRALLVS ANGLIÆ. &c. "James Duke of York and Albany, Lord High Admiral of England, &c." Reverse the High Admiral's ship, and proper flags displayed, with a fleet engaged, NEC MINOR IN TERRIS, "Nor less upon land." Date 3 JUNII 1665; the day on which happened the famous engagement with Van Ruyter and the Dutch fleet.

3.

An oval, probably given as a mark of honour to sea officers. The King's head and titles. Reverse a ship, NOS PENES IMPERIVM, "The empire [of the sea] is with us."

4.

Another medal of the Duke of York. His head, IACOBVS DVX EBOR. ET ALBAN. FRATER AVGVSTISS. CAROLI II. REGIS, "James Duke of York and Albany, brother of the most august King Charles II." Reverse a trophy on a globe, with ships at a distance; GENVS ANTIQVVM, "An ancient race." Understand, that he bore the warlike spirit of the ancient race of Scottish Kings from which he sprung.

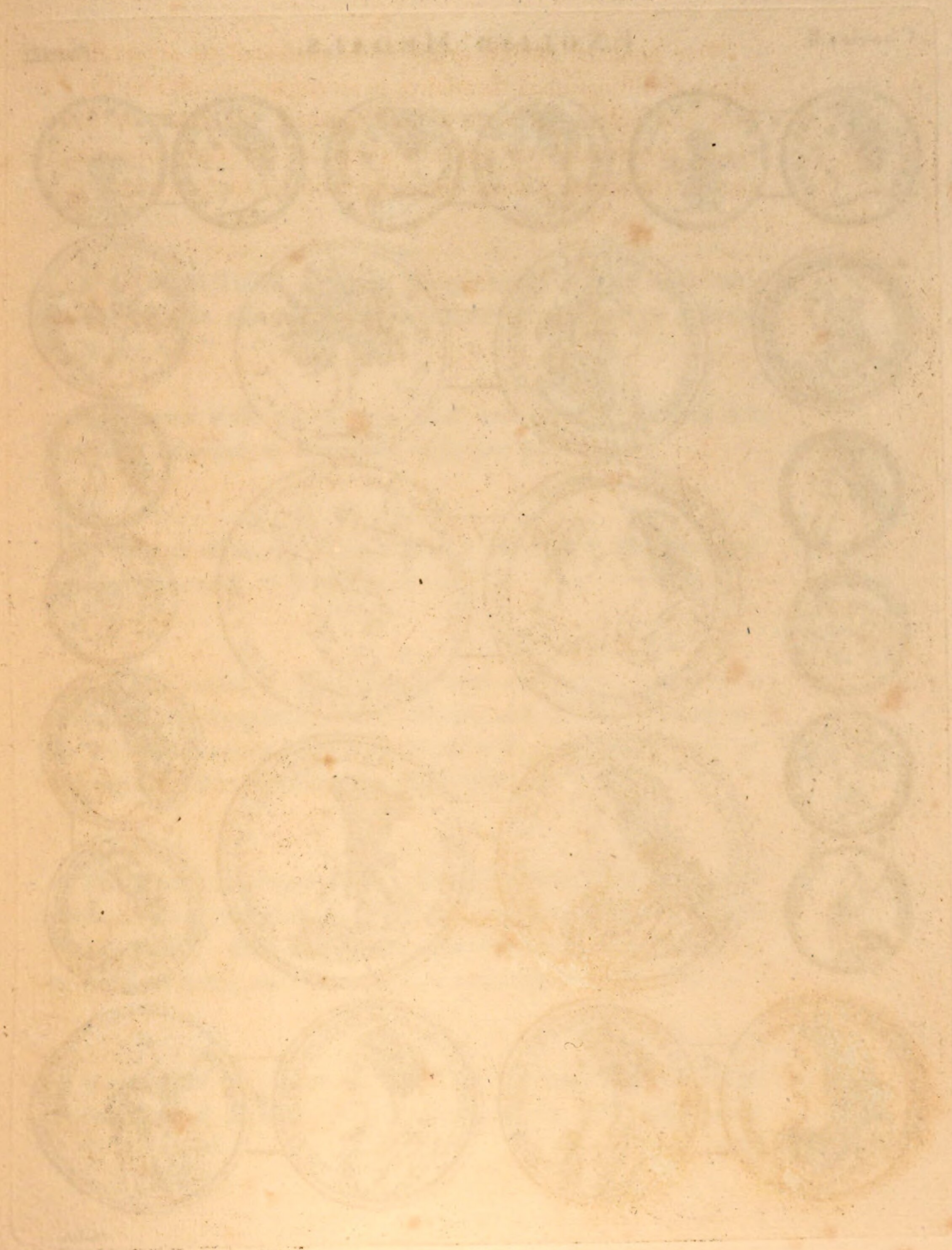
M 2

5, 6. Were

5, 6.

Were honorary medals struck to be presented to naval officers who had distinguished themselves in an engagement. The King's head and titles. Reverse a fleet engaged, the King on shore giving command, PRO TALIBVS AVSIS, "For such attempts;" that is, the medal is a mark of distinction for such attempts.

PLATE



Charles II

ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XXX



Hall Sc

P L A T E X X X .

A COUNTER with the King's head, CAROLO SECUNDO,
 " To Charles the Second." Reverse a rose, ANTE OMNES,
 " Before all."

2.

A counter with the King's head and name. Reverse his
 Queen, Catherine of Portugal, with her name.

3.

A counter with the King's head. Reverse a lion sleeping,
 QUIESCIT BRITAN. " Britain is at rest."

4.

A small medal. The King's head and titles. Reverse a
 withered tree supporting three crowns, and the sun shining out
 on it; REVIRESCET TANDEM, " It will grow green again at
 " length." Struck before the Restoration.

5.

The King's head and titles. Reverse a flourishing tree, with
 three crowns, and the sun above it; IAM FLORESCIT, " Now it
 " flourishes." Struck upon the coronation, 23d of April, 1661,
 as the date bears, and evidently as a counterpart to the last.

6, 8.

Varieties of a counter on the King's marrying Catherine of
 Portugal, 21st of May, 1662. Heads of the King and Queen,
 with

with their usual titles. Reverse Jupiter and Venus, with a Cupid, MAIESTAS ET AMOR, "Majesty and love."

7.

A fine medal on the same occasion. The King and Queen, face to face, with their titles. Reverse Fame, with an olive branch, sounding a trumpet; QVANTVM SAT ERIT HIS DIGERE DIGNVM. 1662. "As much as will be enough distribute worthily to these." An obscure motto, and ill chosen; but probably referring to the honour now to be paid by their people to both King and Queen.

9.

A counter, or perhaps Irish coin. Obverse Fame founding, PROVINCIA CONNAGH. "The province of Connaught." Reverse St. Catherine with her wheel, PIETATE INSIGNIS, "Eminent for piety." The marriage of the King was performed by Sheldon, Bishop of London; but, according to some, had been previously done by a Catholic priest. Perhaps he was of Connaught, and had this obscure piece struck on the occasion. Compare it with Nos. 7 and 13.

10.

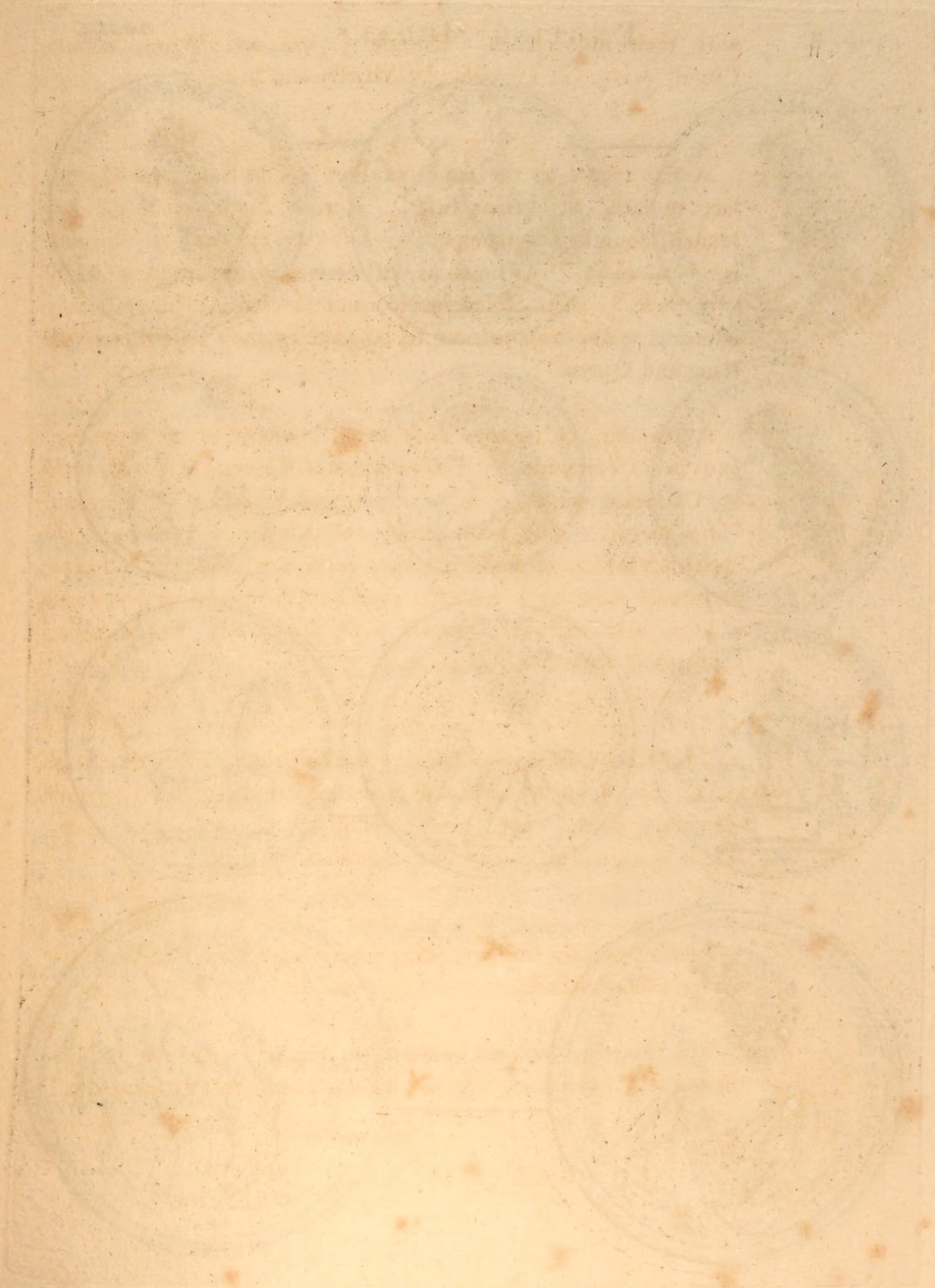
The King's head and titles. Reverse the Queen's head and titles. She was a brunette, far from ugly, but appeared to most advantage fitting, for her legs were too short for her body. There is a good picture of her at Strawberry Hill.

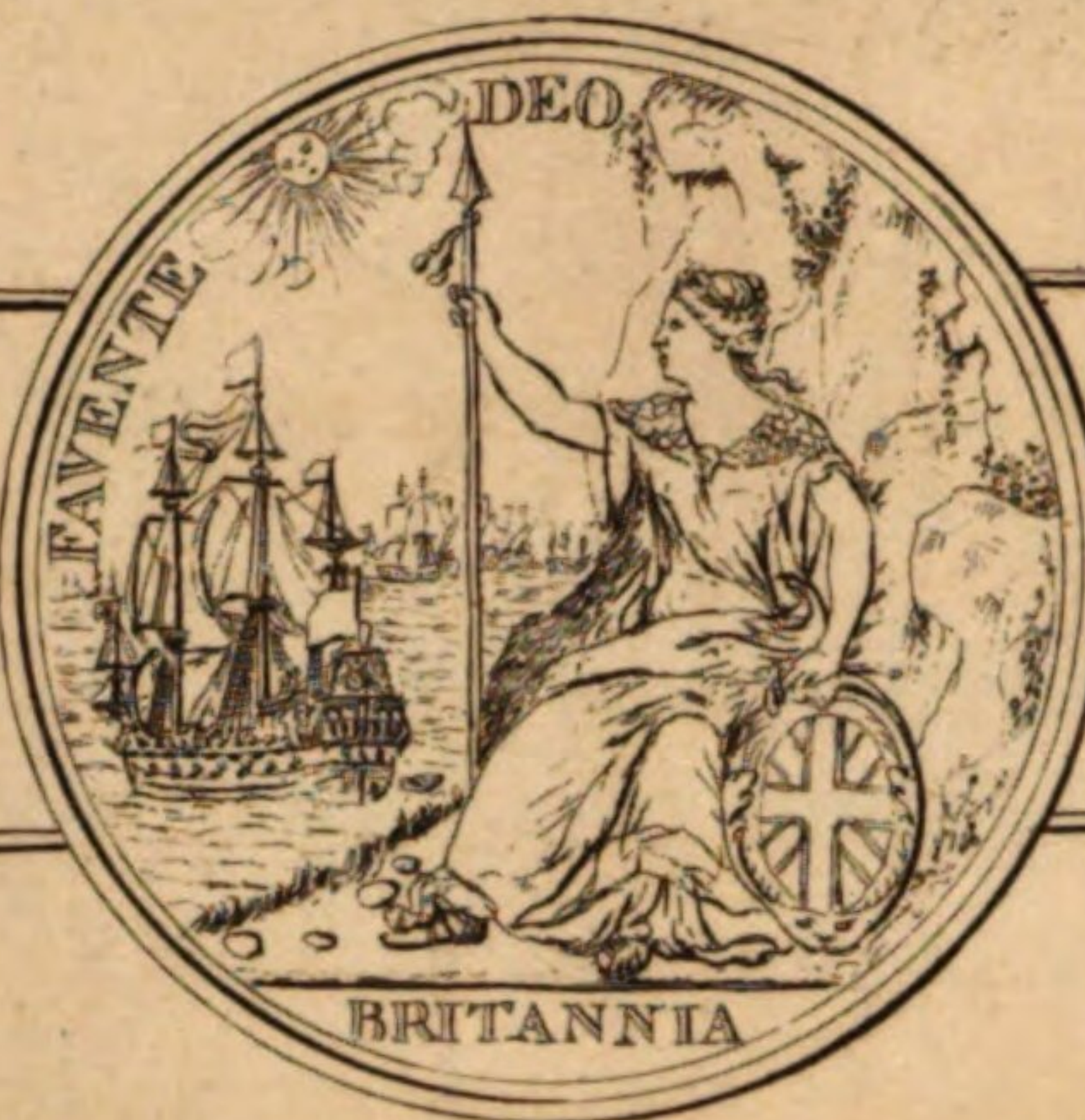
11, 12.

Smaller medals, with the King's head and titles. Reverse the Queen's head and titles.

13.

The Queen's head and titles, as in No. 12. Reverse St. Catherine with her wheel, PIETATE INSIGNIS, "Eminent for piety."





P L A T E X X X I.

1.

A M E D A L, with a variety in the obverse, having different heads of the King, with his titles. Reverse Britannia fitting, with a fleet at a distance; FAVENTE DEO, "God favouring."

2.

The King's head and titles. Reverse a pedestrian statue of the King; a fleet at a distance; REDEANT COMMERCIA FLANDRIS, "Let commerce return to the Flemish," 1666.

3.

The King and Queen, with their names. Reverse similar to No. 1.

4.

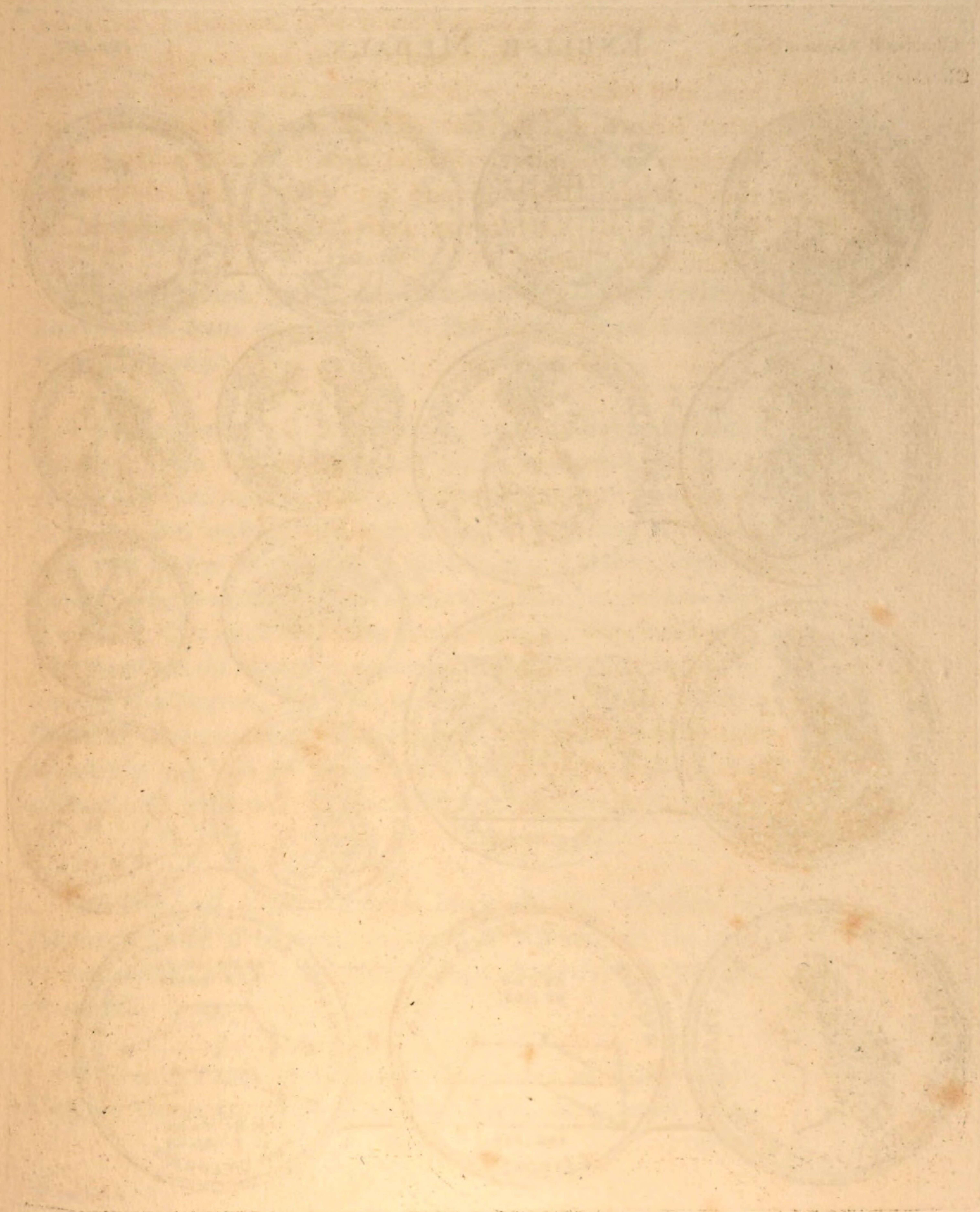
The King, OPTIMO PRINCIPI CAROLO II. &c. "To the best of
"Princes, Charles II." &c. Reverse a clumsy Liberty fitting,
with the horn of Plenty in one hand, and the book of Religion
in the other, marked FIDES, "Faith." FIDEI DEFENSORI RELI-
GIONIS REFORMATÆ PROTECTORI, "To the Defender of the
"Faith, Protector of the Reformed Religion." Beneath,
LIBERTAS, "Liberty."

5.

Struck on the King's founding the Nautical School in Christ's
Hospital, London. His head and titles. Reverse a blue-coat
boy

boy of that hospital, in his usual habit, with his cap under his arm. Arithmetic, holding a board with numbers, is laying her hand on his head: Mathematics, with her triangle, is behind him; and Astronomy, with her sphere in one hand, and some other instrument, the end of which only appears over her shoulder, in the other. Behind them is Mercury, the god of merchandize. On the ground is a compass. At a distance the sea and ships. INSTITVTOR AVGVSTVS, "The King is the
" Institutor," 1673.

PLATE



Charles II & Duke of York.

ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XXXVII.



C. Hall sculp.

P L A T E XXXII.

1.

THE King and Queen, with their names. Reverse a globe; DIFFVSVS IN ORBE BRITANNVS, "The British spread over the " world," 1670.

2.

A satirical medal. A figure sitting, and holding up his hand against a hydra with seven human heads, apparently portraits; PERIBVNT FVLMINIS ICTV 1683, "They shall perish by a stroke " of thunder, 1683." Reverse a shepherd feeding his flock, with two wolves hanging on a gibbet, and a distant view of London; DEVS NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT, "God has given us this " ease." This must have been struck upon the Rye-house plot. The figure on the obverse is apparently the King: the hydra the reputed conspirators, the Earl of Essex, Lord William Ruffel, Duke of Monmouth, Lord Grey, &c. The two wolves are apparently the Earl of Essex and Lord William Ruffel; or, perhaps, the latter and Algernon Sidney, beheaded for this plot.

3.

The Duke of York. Reverse Mary of Este, daughter of Alphonso Duke of Modena, to whom he was married the 30th of September, 1673. Of his first wife, Anne Hyde, there are no medals.

4.

Of George Prince of Denmark, second son of Frederic III., King of Denmark, 1648-1670, and Anne, daughter of James
N Duke

Duke of York, afterwards Queen. They were married the 17th of August, 1683. Obverse their heads, face to face, GEORGIVS CIMBRORVM PRINCEPS, ET ANNA IACOBI DVCIS EBORACENSIS FILIA, "George Prince of Jutland, and Anne, daughter of James Duke of York." Reverse a tree, FACTVRA NEPOTIBVS VMBRAM, "To be a shade to posterity."

5.

The King's head and titles. Reverse two palm branches united by a crown of thorns: above the eye of Providence, VIDEO, "I see." Probably struck before the Restoration.

6.

The King's head and titles. Reverse his arms.

7.

The Duke of York. Reverse a rocky coast, with a ship driving towards it; IMPAVIDVM FERIVNT, "They will strike him fearless." On the Duke's ship being cast away, and his escape in the boat, upon his return from Scotland.

8.

A medal, with various reverses, upon the foundation of the Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital.

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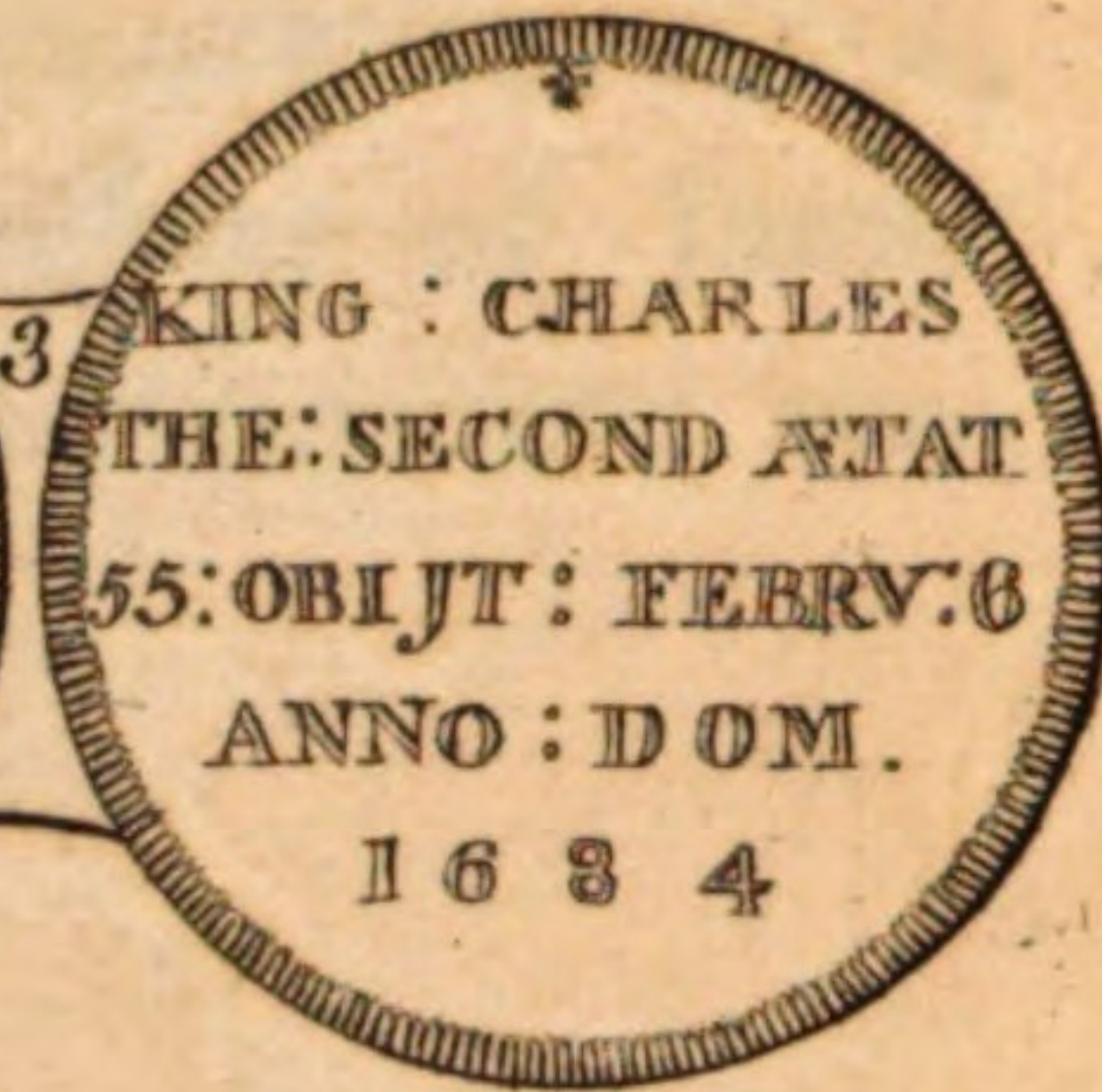
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1



2



5



8



P L A T E XXXIII.

1.

THE King's head and titles. Reverse a mountain, upon which an altar, and a diamond on it in flames; SEMPER ADAMAS, "Always a diamond."

2.

On the death of Charles II. His head in a lion's skin, and usual titles. Reverse the sun setting in the ocean; OMNIA ORTA OCCIDUNT, "All things that rise, set." MDC LXXXV.

3.

On the death of Charles II. Time sitting;

TO THE COLD TOMB

ALL HEADS MUST COME.

Reverse, KING CHARLES THE SECOND ÆTAT. 55, OBIIT FEBRV. 6. ANNO DOM. 1684.

4.

Daffier's medal of Charles II. His head and titles. Reverse a monument, with Mercury sitting and engraving the inscription, NAT. 29 MAI 1630; C. 23 APRIL 1661; MT. 6 FEBR. 1684.

5.

Of Charles II. Reverse his Queen. Their usual titles. The artist's name, G. BOWER.

6.

Of James Duke of Ormond. Reverse a ducal coronet, transferred by a sword and an olive branch; PRÆSIDIVM ET DVLCE

DECVS 1682, "Our defence and sweet ornament." He was an excellent soldier, an accomplished courtier, an able statesman, and a humane, benevolent, good man. He suffered much in the cause of Charles I.; and his character was revered even by his enemies. Cromwell offered to restore him his immense estate; but he was of too nice honour to accept the offer from one who, he thought, had no right to make it. He was a great orator, and never failed to convince, as he spoke only on the side of truth and equity. His great exploits in Ireland in the reign of Charles I., and his wise government in that kingdom in the reign of Charles II., are well known. He died the 21st of July, 1688, aged 78. The motto and type of the reverse allude to his loyalty.

7.

Of Christopher Duke of Albemarle; CHRISTOPHORVS ALBEMARLIÆ DVX IAMAICÆ LOC. TEN. GEN. ET GVB. GEN. "Christopher Duke of Albemarle, Lieutenant General and Governor General of Jamaica." Reverse Neptune, and ships at a distance; EX AQVA OMNIA, "All things are from water." Christopher Duke of Albemarle was son to the famous George Monke; was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Knight of the Garter, and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Counsellors. He was a generous, indolent, good-natured man, and considerably lessened his estate by indulging his pleasures, particularly those of the bottle, which shortened his days. In 1687 he was appointed Governor of Jamaica, where he died in 1688. He was the chief promoter of Captain Phipps' famous scheme of fishing for a Spanish wreck off Hispaniola, by which 300,000*l.* in silver was recovered from the bottom of the sea, where it had lain forty-four years. The reverse of this medal seems to refer to this exploit, by which he got to his share 90,000*l.*

8.

Of Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury. Reverse a view of London, and the sun emerging from a cloud; LÆTAMVR, "We rejoice."
24 NOV. 1681.

This Earl, who was the grand supporter of the Protestant interest in England, was, on the above day, tried for an association, found among his papers, and acquitted by the Grand Jury; upon which occasion there were bonfires and rejoicings in London. In July, 1682, he escaped into Holland, and died there the 21st of January, 1683.

9.

Of George Earl of Berkeley; his title in French, 1679. Reverse his arms and motto. Done in France, as would seem. George Berkeley, created Earl of Berkeley the 11th of September, 1679, descended in a direct line from Robert Fitzharding, who was of the Royal House of Denmark. He, with his nephew, Charles Berkeley, had the principal management of the Duke of York's family, and was one of the Privy Council in this and the two following reigns. He gave the valuable library, collected by Sir Robert Coke, to Sion College. He died in 1698. The crown and motto, and the bottom of the reverse, seem to relate to his royal descent.

P L A T E X X X I V .

I.

THE head of Cecil Lord Baltimore; DMS. CÆCILIVS BARO
DE BALTEMORE ABSOLV. DMS. TERRÆ MARIÆ ET AVALONIÆ,
“ The Lord Cecil Baron of Baltimore, absolute Lord of Mary-
“ land, &c.” Reverse his Lady; DNA ANNA ARVNDELIA, PVL-
CHERRIMA ET OPTIMA CONIVX CÆCILII PRÆDICTI, “ The Lady
“ Anne Arundel, the most beautiful, and best, wife of Cecil
“ aforesaid.”

2.

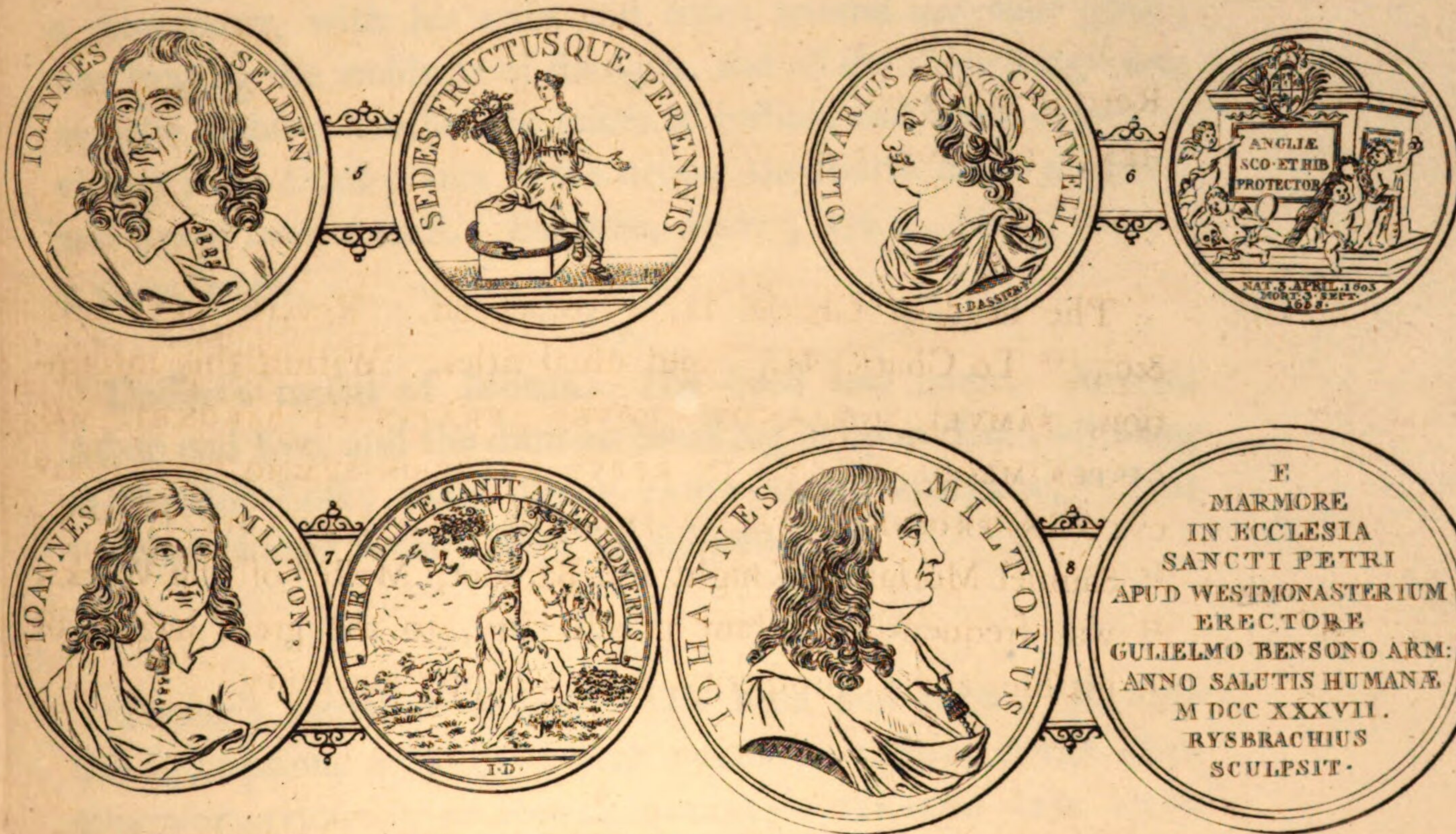
ANN COVNT^{ess} OF DORSETT, PEMBroke & MOVNTGomery.
Reverse Religion with her cross and bible; SOLE DAUGHTER &
HEIRE TO GEORGE EARLE OF CVMBERLAND.

3.

The head of Charles II. No legend. Reverse CAROLO II.
&c., “ To Charles II.,” and usual titles. Within this inscrip-
tion, SAMVEL MORLANDVS EQVES AVRATVS ET BARONET. MA-
GISTER MECHANICORVM IN REBVS ADVERSIS SVMMO VITÆ PERI-
CVLO IN PROSPERIS FELICI INGENIO FREQVENS ADFVIT, “ Sir
“ Samuel Morland, Knight and Baronet, Master of the Works,
“ was frequently assistant in adversity, to the great hazard of
“ his life, and in prosperity, with a happy ingenuity.”

4.

On the same occasion; CAROLO II. REGI INSTITVTORI AVG.
“ To King Charles II., the august founder.” Reverse the
same



same inscription as the last, only beginning at the words IN ADVERSIS.

5.

Of John Selden, a man of learning, and a patriot, too well known to require any account to be given here. He properly belongs to the reign of Charles I.; but the engraver having put him with Daffier's medal of Cromwell in this plate, it is hoped the reader will excuse the anachronism. His head and name. Reverse Learning, imaged with a star on her forehead, and a cornucopia in her hand, sitting on a cubic stone, emblematic of the certainty of science, surrounded by a serpent with its tail in its mouth, emblematic of its vastness and eternity; SEDES FRUCTVSQVE PERENNES, "Eternal mansions and fruits." This medal is by Daffier, and the imagery is happy.

6.

Daffier's medal of Cromwell. His head and name. Reverse a monument, with his arms and title: around are four genii; one bearing the emblems of strength, and of the three kingdoms, as little globes; another the fasces of justice, and laurel crown of victory; the third points to the titles; the fourth holds a mirror, and weeps over a skull. Exergue, NAT. 3 APRIL. 1603; MORT. 3 SEPT. 1658.

7.

Daffier's medal of Milton. His head and name. Reverse Adam and Eve, and the dæmons breaking in upon them, alluding to Paradise Lost; DIRA DVLCE CANIT ALTER HOMERVS, "This other Homer sweetly sings sad subjects."

8.

Tanner's medal of Milton. His head and name. Reverse this inscription, E MARMORE IN ECCLESIA SANCTI PETRI APUD WESTMONASTERIUM, ERECTORE GULIELMO BENSONO ARM. ANNO SALUTIS

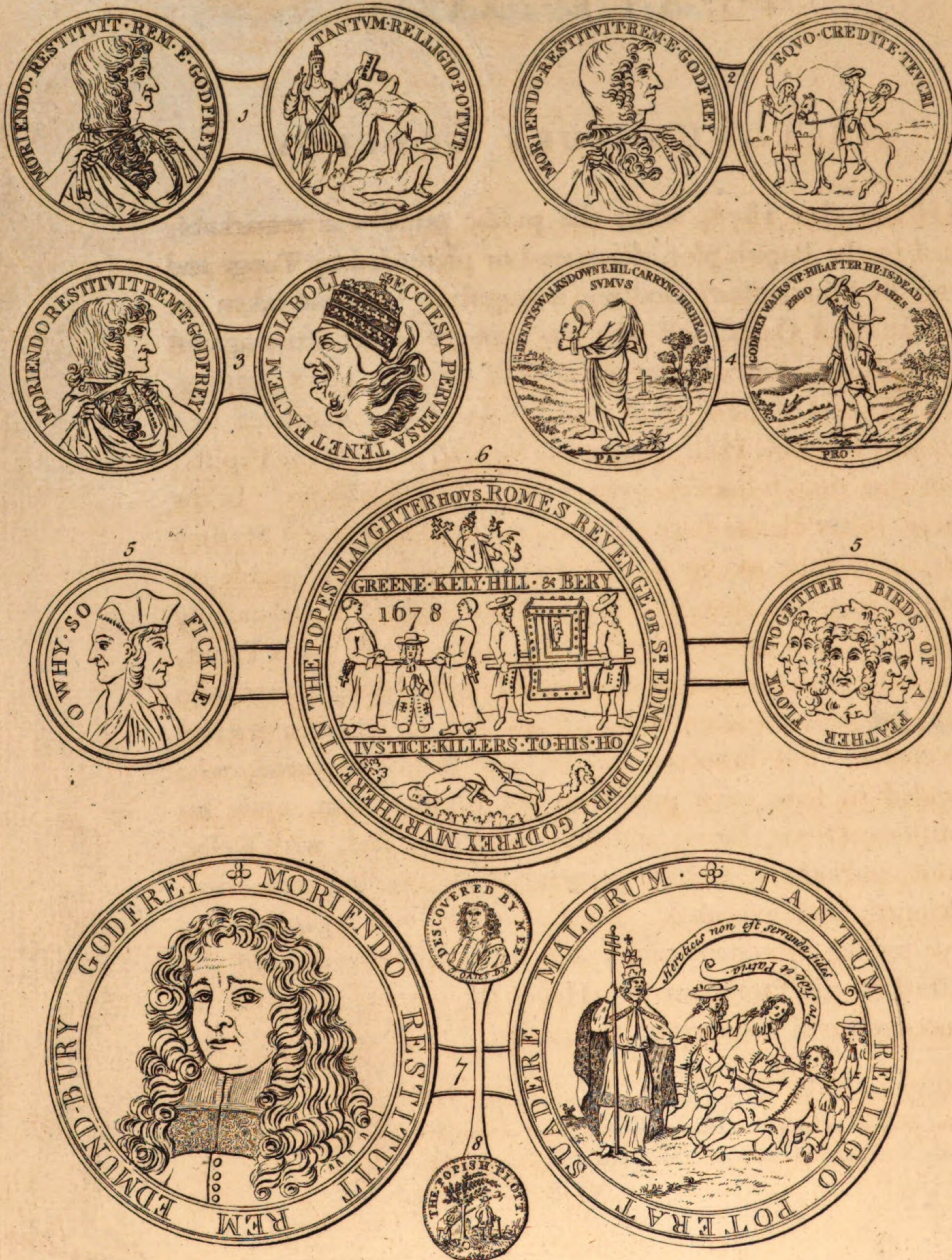
SALUTIS HUMANÆ M.DCC.XXXVII. RYSBRACHIUS SCULPSIT. "From
 " the marble in the church of St. Peter, Westminster, the
 " erector William Benson, Esquire, in the year of human salva-
 " tion 1737. Ryfbrach was the sculptor."

PLATE

Godfrey.

ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XXXIV.



Hall & Co.

P L A T E X X X V .

SIR EDMUNDBURY GODFREY.

IN the year 1678, when the public mind was remarkably heated by the Popish plot, discovered or pretended by Tonge and Oates, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, a magistrate who had taken the information of Oates, and who was thought rather active against the Papists, was, on Saturday the 12th of October, 1678, missing, and on Thursday the 17th of October was found murdered in a ditch near Primrose Hill. Suspicions naturally fell on the Papists; and at that time suspicions were as sparks in gunpowder. In the reign of James II. Sir Roger L'Estrange published his "Mystery of the Death of Sir E. Godfrey unfolded," in which he attempts to prove that Sir Edmundbury was of a melancholy temper, and had killed himself: but as Sir Roger was a Papist, and inserts the most ludicrous remarks in his book, a man who could have so bad a heart as to jest on such an occasion deserves little credit. But however this be, one Bedloe appeared, who pretended to have been present at the murder, and, upon his depositions, Green, Berry, and Hill, who were said, with Kelly, a Jesuit, and others, to have perpetrated the murder, were tried, condemned, and executed. Sir E. Godfrey was regarded as a martyr for the Protestant cause, and his memory revered and cherished by the Protestants*. Hence the number of medals on this occasion will not surprise the reader.

* Dr. Combe, in his capital collection of prints relating to English topography, has a curious print of a mock procession upon the death of Godfrey, representing the Pope, Cardinals, &c., and the burning of the Pope near Temple Bar.

I.

The head of Godfrey with two hands strangling him, the manner of his death in the court of Somerset House, as sworn to by Bedloe; E. GODFREY. MORIENDO RESTITUIT REM, "E. Godfrey. By dying he restored the Protestant interest." An allusion to Virgil's expression concerning Fabius, Cunctando restituit rem.

Reverse a Jesuit murdering Godfrey, the Pope applauding, and holding a bull, marked BVLLA, in his hand; TANTVM RELIGIO POTVIT, supply *suadere malorum*: "Such mischiefs could religion persuade."

2.

The head of Godfrey, and legend as on the last. Reverse Godfrey's body carried on a horse from Soho to Primrose Hill, as sworn to by Bedloe; EQVO CREDITE TEVCRI, "Believe in a horse, Trojans;" alluding to *Equo ne credite Teucris*.

3.

Godfrey's head, and legend as before. Reverse the Devil's head and the Pope's joined, as on some satiric medals of the sixteenth century; ECCLESIA PERVERSA TENET FACIEM DIABOLI, "A perverse church holds the face of the Devil."

4.

St. Dionysius, or Dennis, carrying his head after it was cut off, according to the legend;

DENNYS WALKS DOWNE HIL CARRYING HIS HEAD.

Reverse Godfrey walking near Primrose Hill, and lying murdered at a distance;

GODFREY WALKS VP HIL AFTER HE IS DEAD.

There is a running inscription on both sides; SUMUS — ERGO PARES, "We are therefore equal;" implying that none but Papists could believe such matters. In the exergue of St. Dennis is PA. for Papist, and of Godfrey PRO. for Protestant.

5.

Two heads joined ; o WHY SO FICKLE. Reverse seven faces ; BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER.—I have met with no medal more difficult to decypher than the present. On one side seems to be the head of Dr. Oates with two faces, one as an Anabaptist preacher, the other as a Jesuit, to which the motto refers. This man was the most infamous of mankind. His father was an Anabaptist preacher, Chaplain to Colonel Pride. The son having a living given him by the Duke of Norfolk, took orders in the church. He had been indicted for perjury, but by some means escaped. He was afterwards Chaplain on board the fleet, from whence he was discharged for unnatural practices. He then turned Catholic, and was admitted at the Jesuits College at St. Omer's. After this affair he turned Anabaptist. His whole evidence was full of contradictions and absurdities. The reverse seems to have been designed by one who had sagacity enough not to believe a word of the plot, and who thought the King was at the bottom of it to serve some particular purpose, as it is evident the face in the middle is that of Charles the Second ; the others I apprehend to be Lord Danby, Lord Shaftesbury, Titus Oates, William Bedloe, Dr. Tonge, and Kirby the chemist. Oates was carested, lodged at Whitehall, and encouraged by a pension of 1200*l.* a year. In 1685 he was convicted of perjury on two indictments, and on the clearest evidence : his sentence was whipping, pillory, and perpetual imprisonment, and fined a thousand marks. On the accession of William he had 400*l.* a year settled on him.

6.

A large cast, without reverse, in three divisions : 1. The Pope and the Devil ; 2. Two Jesuits murdering Godfrey, and Hill and Berry carrying him in a chair from Somerset House to Soho ; 3. The manner in which Sir Edmundbury was found, his murderers having put him in such a posture as to make it be believed

that he had fallen on his sword: ROME'S REVENGE OR SIR EDMUNDBURY GODFREY MURDERED IN THE POPE'S SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. Above the names of the persons in the second division are GREENE. KELLY. HILL. & BERRY: and below, JUSTICE KILLERS TO HIS HOLINESS. — It is remarkable that the place where Godfrey was found, near Primrose Hill, is called Greenberry Hill, and the names of those executed for his death were Green, Berry, Hill: perhaps the mount has been so termed from them, though some say that it was so called before.

7.

An extremely scarce medal. The head of Godfrey, full faced; same legend as Nos. 1, 2, 3. Reverse the murder of Godfrey, the Pope applauding, and a label from his mouth, *Hereticis non est servanda fides*, "Faith is not to be kept with heretics." A label from Godfrey's mouth bears, *Pro Fide et Patria*, "For my faith and country." Legend, TANTVM RELIGIO POTVIT SVADERE MALORVM, "Such evils could Religion persuade."

8.

A small medal of Dr. Titus Oates, the discoverer of the Popish plot. His head, and name under it. Reverse the manner in which the King, Charles II., was to have been shot in St. James's Park. THE POPISH PLOTT DISCOVERED BY MEE.

1871
The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

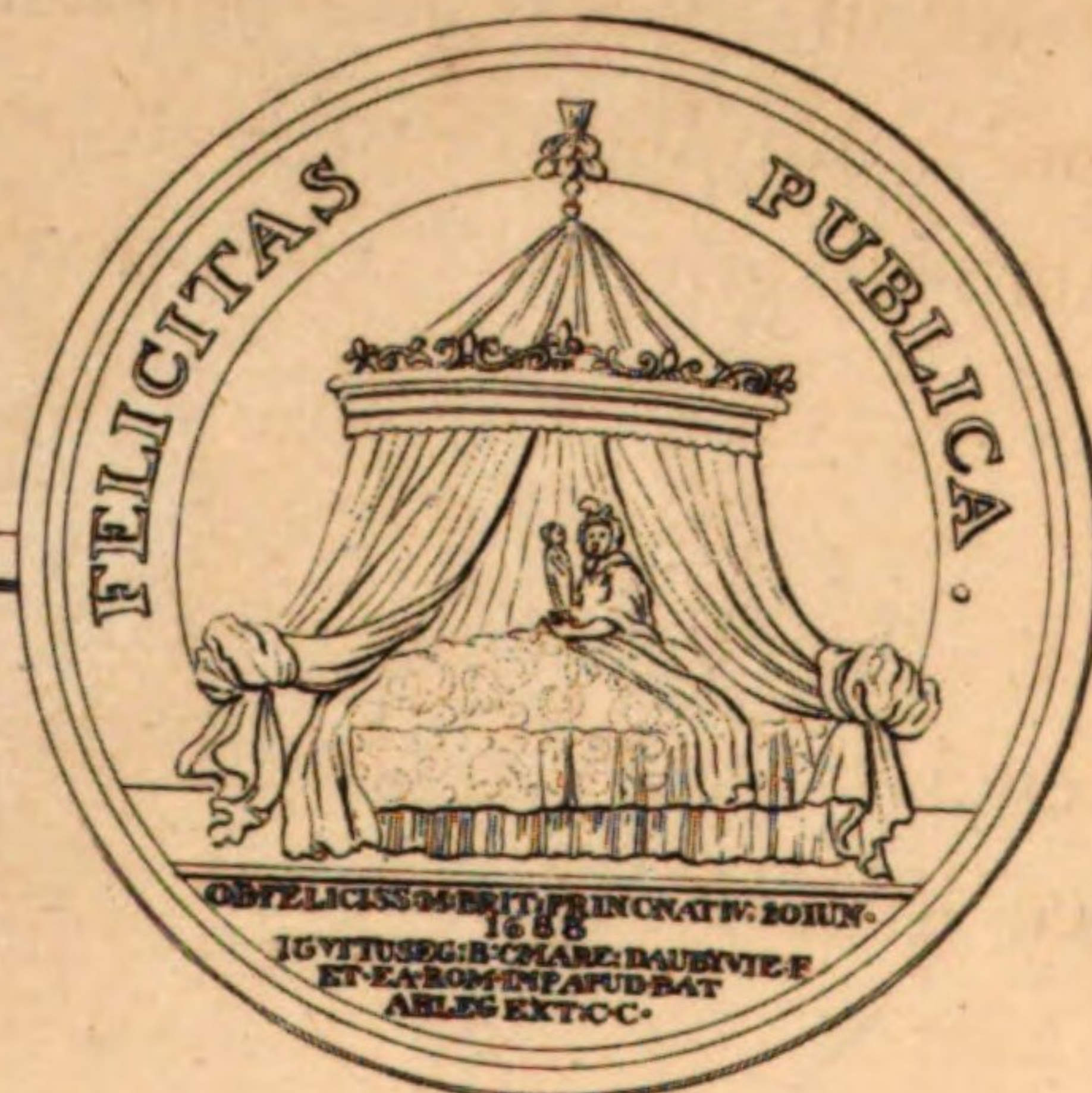
The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XXXVI.



P L A T E X X X V I .

I.

OF General Monk, when Duke of Albemarle. His head.
Reverse his arms.

2.

Of the Duke of Lauderdale. His head, without legend.
Reverse Scotia leaning on a shield with the Scottish arms, and holding the Duke's crest in the other hand, his motto being above; beneath, the year 1672, and the name of Rotier the artist. — John Duke of Lauderdale was employed in several treaties in the reign of Charles the First, and was a sufferer in the cause of his son, with whom he was highly in favour. He taught the King the political maxim of neglecting his friends, and making friends of his enemies. When he was High Commissioner of Scotland he enslaved his country by every mode of oppression. He was servile, imperious, haughty, and abject; of great learning, but awkward in speech and behaviour; practised all the arts of cunning and dissimulation to gain power, and was the barefaced tyrant after he got it. He died the 24th of August, 1682.

3.

Of Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General, omitted in its proper place. Reverse Sr. W., the W standing both for William and Waller. See XXIII. 7.

4. Of

4.

Of Cardinal Howard. His head; PH. T. HOWARD S. R. E.
CARD. DE NORFOLKE TIT. S. M. S. M. Reverse Hercules killing
the hydra, an eagle over him bearing a laurel wreath; NE VICTA
RESVRGANT, "That the conquered may not rise again."

5.

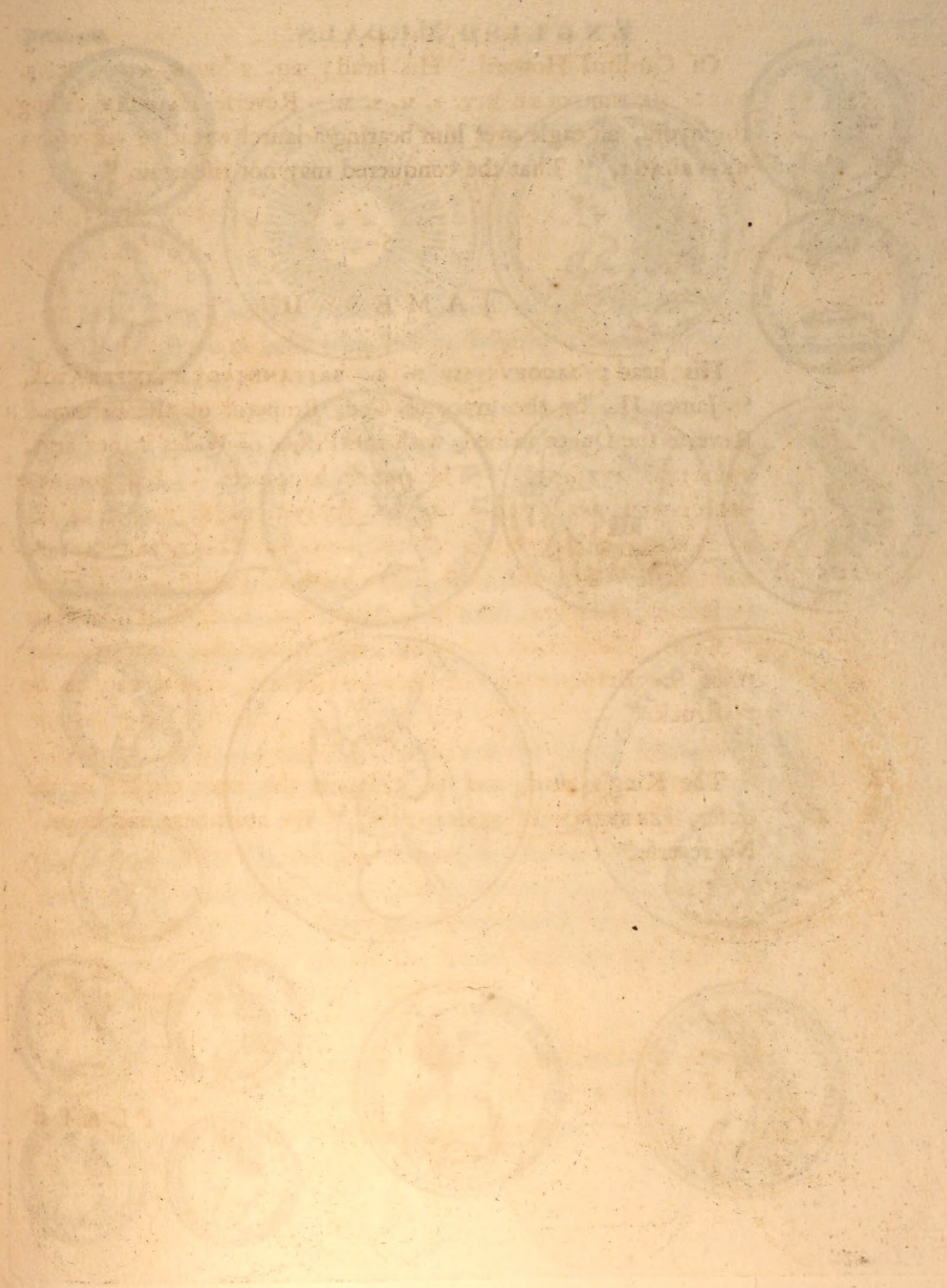
J A M E S II.

His head; IACOBVS II. D. G. BRITANNIARVM IMPERATOR,
"James II., by the grace of God, Emperor of the Britains."
Reverse the Queen in bed, with the Prince of Wales in her arm;
FELICITAS PVBLICA, "The public happiness." Exergue, OB
FELICISS. M. BRIT. PRINC. NATIV. 20 IVN. 1688. IG. VITVS EQ.
B. C. MARC. D'ALBYVILLE ET SA. ROM. IMP. APVD BAT. ABLEG.
EXT. C. C. "For the most happy birth of the Prince of Great
" Britain, 20 June, 1688, Ignatius Wit, Knight of the Holy
" Cross, Marquis of Albyville, and Ambassador Extraordinary
" of the Emperor of Germany in Holland, caused this to be
" struck."

6.

The King's head, and his titles in the inner circle: in the
outer, FERENDVM ET SPERANDVM, "We must bear and hope."
No reverse.

1773



ENGLISH MEDALS.



P L A T E XXXVII.

I.

THE King's head and titles. Reverse a laurel wreath upon a cushion; above, a hand from heaven holding a crown, A MILITARI AD REGIAM, "From the military crown to the royal," implying that he well deserved the crown who had given such proofs of military prowess. Exergue, INAVGV RAT 23 AP. 1685, "Inaugurated 23 April, 1685."

2.

The King, and his Queen, Mary of Este: usual titles. Reverse the sun; FORTES RADII SED BENIGNI, 1685, "Strong rays, but benignant."

3.

The Queen's head and titles. Reverse the Queen sitting on a mount, with part of a line of Virgil, O DEA CERTE, "O certainly a goddess." The idea of making the Queen larger than the mountain she sits on is excusable in Roman medals, from the want of knowledge of perspective among the ancients; but in modern medals, if a mountain be introduced, it should surely be continued up to the side of the medal, and the figure sitting at the bottom of it.

4.

The King's head and titles. Reverse a crown on a chair of state, and beams from heaven glancing on it; Victory standing by: TVTAMEN ALTO, "Protection from on high."

5. The

5.

The King's head and titles. Reverse a crowned lion holding a globe, with the Scottish motto, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET. M.DC.LXXXV. "None shall provoke me unpunished."

6.

The King's head and titles. Reverse a trophy on a globe, and fleets engaged at a distance; GENVS ANTIQVVM, "An ancient race." See Plate XXIX. No. 4.

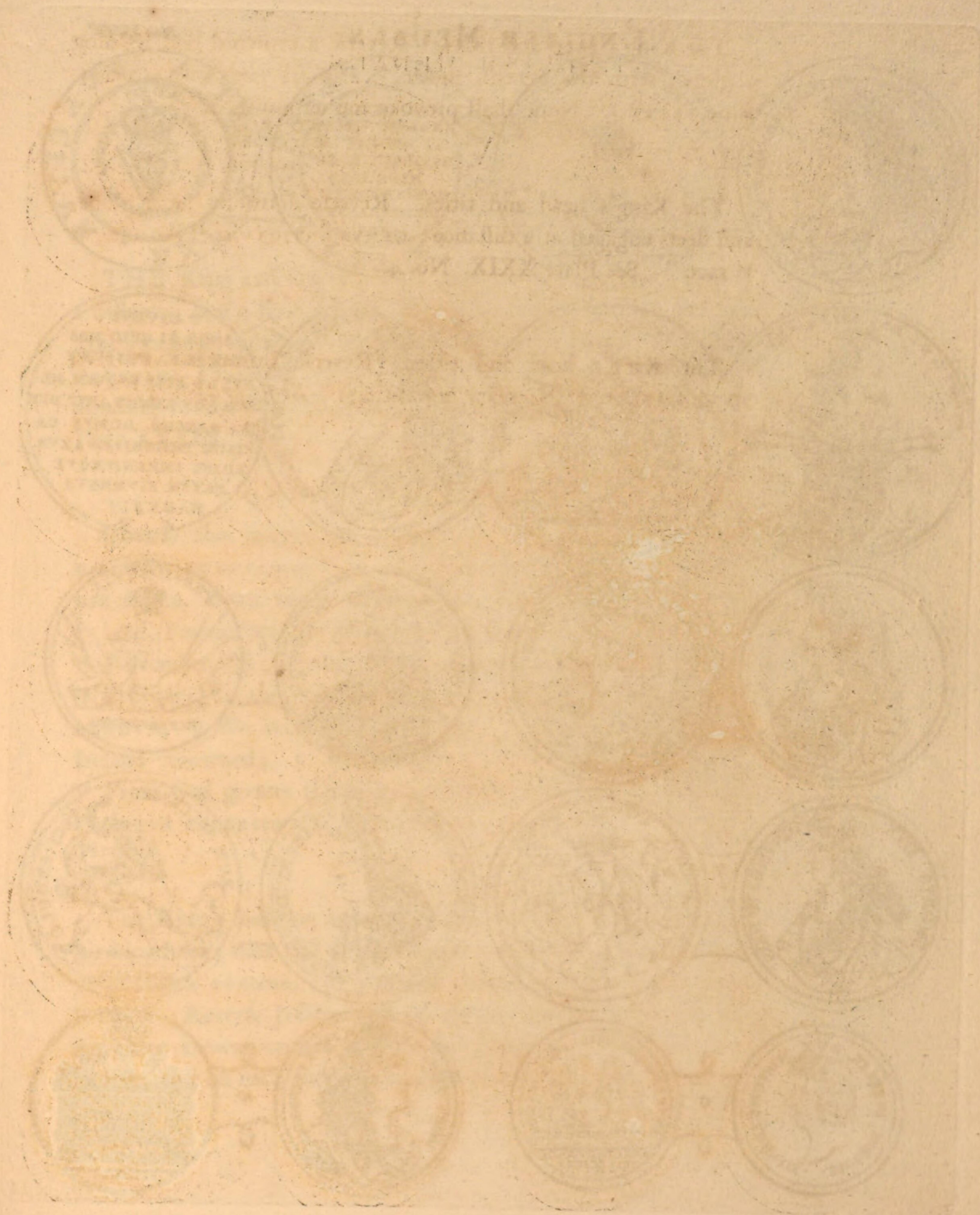
7.

The King's head and titles. Reverse Britannia; NVLLVM NVMEN ABEST, "No deity is wanting:" *Si fit prudentia!*

8, 9, 10.

The King. Reverse the Queen. Usual titles.

PLATE





P L A T E XXXVIII.

I.

THE King and Queen, with usual titles. Reverse a ship at a distance, and a boat fishing up articles from a wreck; SEMPER TIBI PENDEAT HAMVS, "May thy hook always hang." Exergue, NAVFRAGA REPERTA 1687, "Shipwrecked wealth recovered," alluding to the Spanish wreck; of which see the description of Plate XXXIII. No. 7.

2.

Obverse this inscription, IACOBVS II. REX ANG. SCO. FRA. ET HIB. NAT. 15 OCT. BAPT. 24 NOV. ANNO 1633. PRIMA SVI REGNI DIE 6 FEB. ANNO 1685, "James II., King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, born 15 October, and baptised 24 November, in the year 1633; on the first day of his reign 6 February, in the year 1685." Around, FERENDVM ET SPERANDVM, "We must bear and hope." Reverse the harp of Ireland crowned; A DEO MAIORA MINORIBVS CONSONANT, "From God greater things are consonant with less." Around, FVLGITVR EXPERIENTIA, "It rests on experience."

3.

The King's bust on an altar, with the arms and scepters of his kingdoms: date 1685. A fleet at a distance: beneath, ARAS ET SCEPTA TVEMVR, "We will defend our altars and scepters." Reverse Justice with her sword, and her scales, weighing three crowns against a viper and daggers. She stands on a serpent, and on each side is a headless trunk. By one side of her

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is

is a stone, upon which the head of the Duke of Monmouth, with this inscription, IACOBVS DE MONTMOVT; on the other a stone, upon which the head of Argyle, ARCHIBALD D'ARGYLE. Above her is the sun: at a distance upon one side an army; on the other a fortified town. Beneath, AMBITIO MALESUADO RUIT, "Ill-advised ambition falls." It is almost unnecessary to observe that this medal was struck upon the insurrections and executions of Monmouth and Argyle.

4.

Struck in Scotland. The King and Queen, with usual titles. Reverse this inscription,

O DIVINI AMBO, SI QUID MEA CARMINA POSSVNT,
NVLLA DIES VNQVAM MEMORI VOS EXIMET AEVO;
DVM TVA, BANCHO, DOMVS, CAPITOLI IMMOBILE SAXVM
EDINI, IMPERIVMQVE PATER STVARTVS HABEBIT.

"O both divine! if my songs can ought avail, no day shall withdraw you from the remembrance of ages; while lasts thy house, Bancho, the immoveable rock of Edinburgh castle, and our father, a Stuart holds the government." A parody on Virgil. Beneath, A. P., perhaps Archibald Pitcairn, an eminent physician, a Latin poet, and a warm friend of the Stuart family.

5.

This and the four following are of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. His head, without legend. Reverse a rock in the sea, with three crowns upon it, from which he is falling; SVPERI RISERE, "The Gods have laughed," JULII 6. 1685, the day of his defeat. — James Scot, the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, was natural son of King Charles the Second by Mrs. Lucy Walters. Youth, beauty, courage, and good nature, ambition, and pliancy of temper, rendered him the darling of his father, the minion of the people, and the tool of faction. His ambition for sovereignty, with its unhappy consequences, are well known.

His

His head was severed from his body at the fifth stroke, by a timid and unskilful executioner, July 15th, 1685.

6.

The Duke's head and title. Reverse a pillar amid trophies, from which the Duke is falling: above, PROVIDENTIA, "Providence;" beneath, IMPROVIDENTIA, "Want of foresight."

7.

The Duke's head and title. Reverse his cypher, and his coronet supported by two genii; CAPVT INTER NVBILA, "The head is in the clouds."

8.

The Duke's head; JACOBVS DVX MONVMET. FID. ET LIBERT. DEFENSOR, "James Duke of Monmouth, a defender of faith and liberty." Reverse a warrior attempting to tear a lion's jaws; FECI SEDULO PARUM SUCCESSIT, "I have acted diligently, but it has little succeeded." Exergue, M.DC.LXXXV.

9.

The Duke's head and title. Reverse his head spouting blood; HUNC SANGUINEM LIBO DEO LIBERATORI, "This blood I offer to God the deliverer." Exergue, CÆSA CERVIX LON. JVLV 15, 1685, "His neck cut at London July 15, 1685."

10.

Daffier's medal of James II. His head and titles. Reverse a monument, upon which is the Roman-Catholic Religion, with her symbols, lamenting; NAT. 13 OCT. 1633, CORONAT. 23 APR. 1685, MORT. 5 SEPT. 1701.

P L A T E XXXIX.

I.

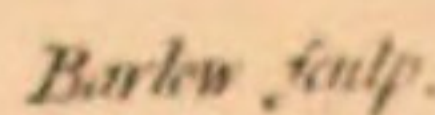
A COUNTER on the birth of the Prince of Wales, 1688. The infant in the cradle killing a serpent; MONSTRIS DANT FVNERA CVNÆ, "His cradle gives death to monsters," implying that his birth would extinguish the seditions of the Protestants. Reverse the Prince's crest; FVLTA TRIBVS METVENDA CORONA, 1688, "A crown supported by three (feathers, kingdoms) is to be feared."

2.

The arms of the King, Queen, and Prince; HONORI PRIN. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. NAT. 10 JVN. 1688, "In honour of the Prince of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, born 10 June, 1688." Reverse a babe on a cushion, with a landscape, and ships beyond: above, two genii with trumps of Fame; one with a palm, the other with a crown, supporting a label, on which is written VENIAT, "Let him come."

3.

A satirical medal on the same occasion. The Trojan horse, and Troy in flames; EQVO NVNQVAM VT CREDE BRITANNE, "Do not believe in a horse, Briton." Upon the horse's saddle is, LIBERT. CONS. SINE JVRAM. ET LEG. P. "Liberty preserved without oaths and pious laws." Reverse a small edifice, upon which is the royal babe, with the crown, and the chalice of Popery, a Jesuit beneath supporting him. Upon the side is Truth opening the door, and disclosing the Jesuit. She treads on a serpent. At a distance is the sea with fleets. Upon the door



door is an inscription in so small letters as hardly to be legible. Around, SIC NON HEREDES DEERVNT, "Thus heirs will not be
"wanting."

4.

Another satirical medal on the same occasion. A female opening a panier, from which springs a child, with a dragon's tail: at a distance another female wondering; INFANTEMQUE VIDENT APPORRECTVMQUE DRACONEM, "They see the child and
"extended dragon." Reverse a withering rofier, and a young stem growing from its root; TAMEN NASCATVR OPORTET, "Yet
"it must be born." M.DC.LXXXVIII.

5.

The heads of the King and Queen, with usual titles. Reverse a map of the British kingdoms, and the sun rising upon them; ILLAS RIGAT RECREAT ISTAS, "He will water those and refresh
"these." Beneath, OB NATVM WALLIÆ PRINCIPEM GAB. SILVIVS EQ. AVR. AD. S. E. R. DANIÆ ET NORW. REG. ABL. EXT. C. C. M.DC.LXXXVIII. "For the birth of the Prince of Wales, Sir
"Gabriel Wood, Knight, Ambassador Extraordinary to the
"King of Denmark and Norway, caused this to be struck,
"1688."

6.

A satirical piece. A shield of arms, bearing a windmill, crest a priest's bonnet, with beads for the order of the garter; LES ARMES ET L'ORDRE DV PRETENDV PRINCE DE GALLES, "The
"arms and order of the pretended Prince of Wales." Reverse a French man of war, with a boy on the shore kneeling; ALLONS MON PRINCE NOVS SOMMES EN BON CHEMIN, "Let us go, my
"Prince, we are in a good way." Exergue, JAC. FRANC, EDUARD. SVPPPOSE 20 JVIN 1688, "James Francis Edward sub-
"stituted 20 June 1688."

7. A fa-

7.

A fatirical medal. The bible, chalice, and mitre, with a dove, surmounted by a cap marked LIBERTY. Beneath is BRITANNIA. Above is a hand from heaven holding a scroll, upon which is written, EVANGELII EPISTOLA EFFLAGITATA A I. STEWARDO, 1687, "The epistle of the Gospel extorted by James Stuart, 1687." Around, LIBERTAS CONSCIENTIÆ HOC MONILI ORNATA, "The liberty of conscience adorned with this necklace." Reverse a tyger with the host in his mouth, and a rosary about his neck, trampling with one paw on the bible, and laying the other on an altar, upon which are the letters ER. P. T. P.; on the bible I. C.; around, RES IMMODERATA CVPIDO EST, "Will is an immoderate thing."

8.

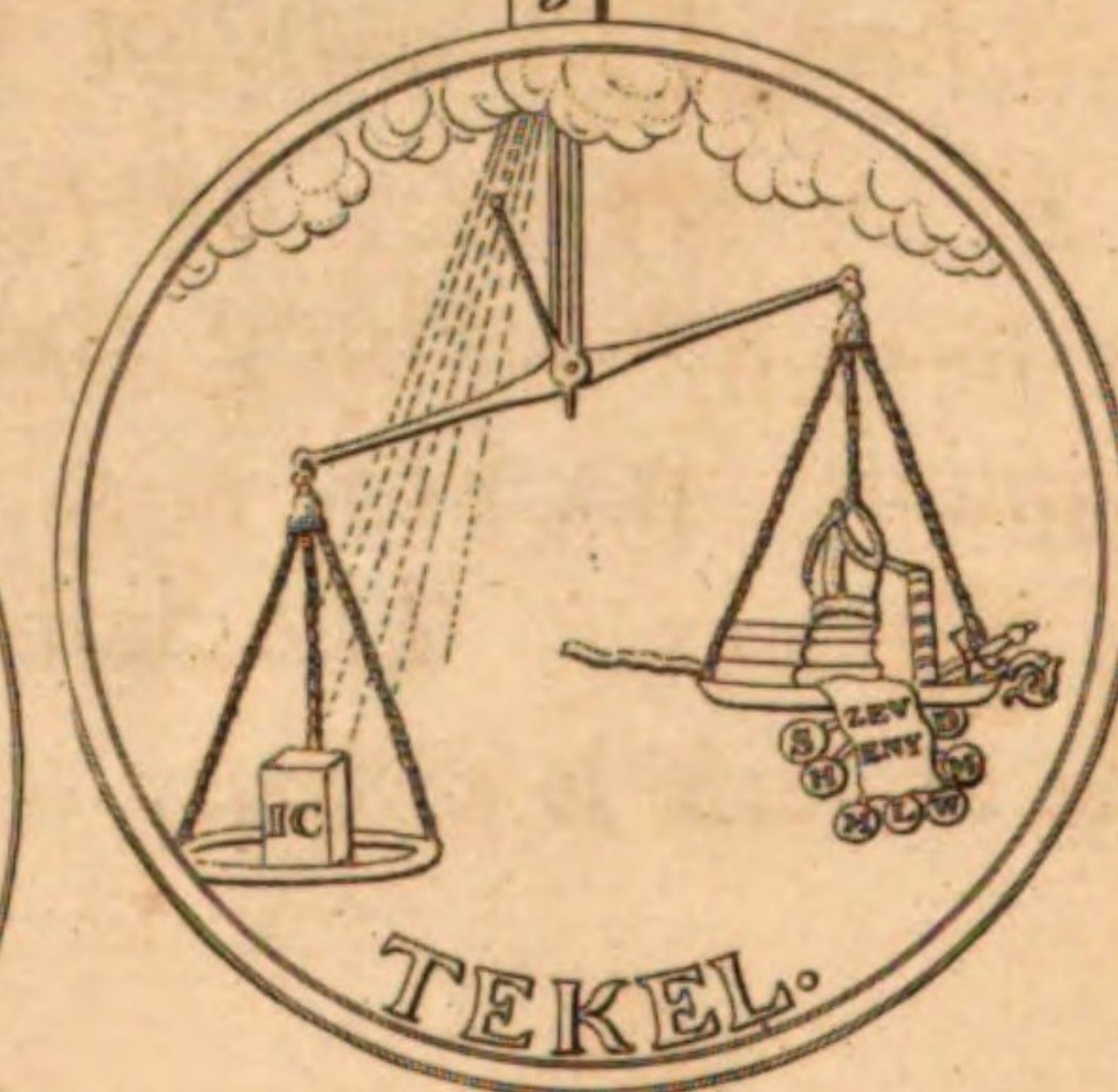
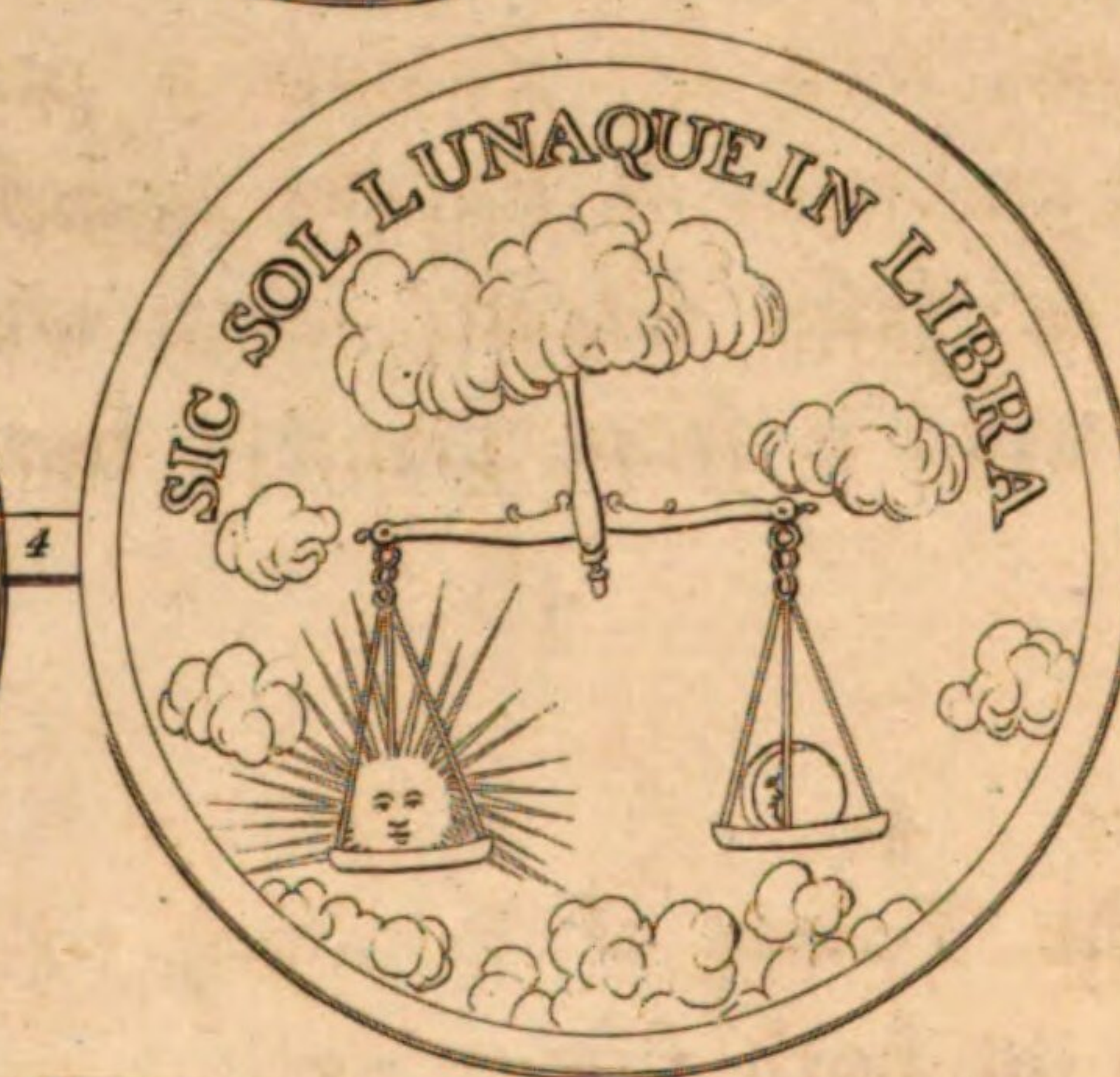
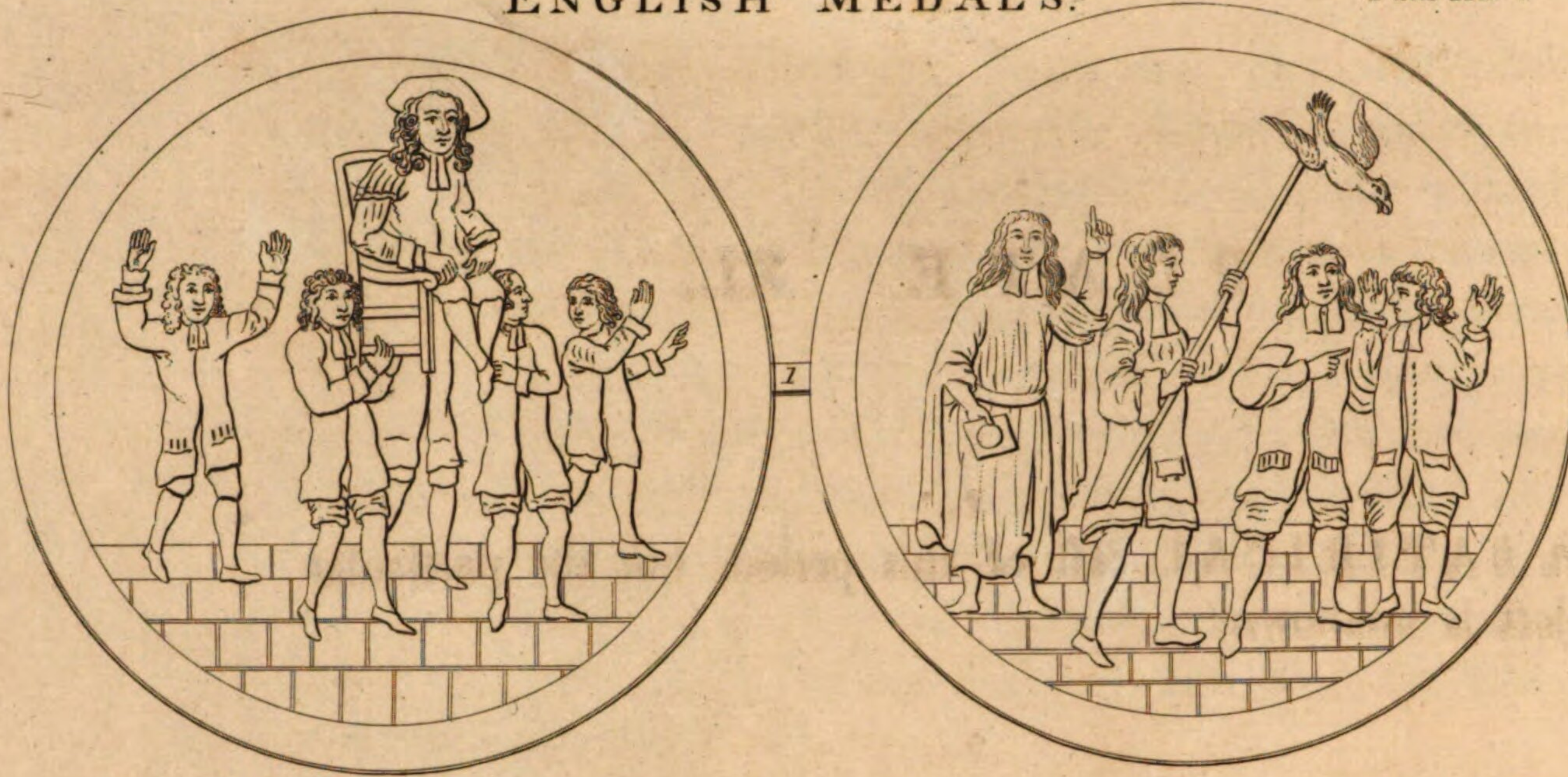
Another fatirical medal. Four figures swearing at an altar, and above each his name; SOLIMAN III. LVDOVIC. XIV. MEZOMORTO. JACOB. II. Exergue, CONTRA CHRISTIANISMVM, "Against Christianity." Reverse the lillies of France, surmounted by the crescent of Turkey: above is the Devil flying; IN FOEDERE QVINTVS, "The fifth in the alliance."

PLATE

1857. Around a certain constellation the moon
was, "The identity of constellation known with this
Heaven a year with the half in his mouth, and a
his next, wrapping with one eye on the left, and
other on the other, upon which the letters as a
table 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 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ENGLISH MEDALS.

Plate XL.



P L A T E XL.

I.

A SATIRICAL cast of this period, but the particular subject is unknown.

2.

Of William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. His head and title. Reverse the starry heaven, and seven stars in the midst, alluding to the seven Bishops who were sent to the Tower; QVIS RESTRINGET PLEIADVM DELICIAS. JOB. c. 38. "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades? Job, chap. 38." A fine allusion.

3.

A satirical medal. An owl with spectacles sitting on a cushion; before him the candle of the church with seven stars around it; NOG EVEN BLIND. Exergue, D. S. S. Reverse a pair of scales from heaven weighing the emblems of Popery against the New Testament, marked J. C. or Jesus Christ, upon which beams shine; TEKEL. The last word is from Daniel; but the legend of the obverse is obscure.

4.

The white tower, in the Tower of London, to which the Bishops were sent; a mob on both sides; PROBIS HONORI, INFAMIAEQVE MALIS, "To the honour of the good, and infamy of the bad." Exergue, the names of the seven Bishops, and date of their deliverance, 29th June, 1688.

5. The

5.

The Church of England standing on a rock, and supported by a hand from heaven; a Popish priest and a monk trying to dig away its foundation; THE GATES OF HELL SHALL NOT PREVAIL AGAINST IT. Reverse the portraits and names of the seven Bishops, with stars interspersed.

T H E E N D.











Pinkerton, John,

The medallic history of England to the revolution

London 1790

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